The Courier-Journal.

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AMNESTY.

Discussion of the Bill in the Senate Yesterday.

It is Allowed to go Over till January Rather than Fail.

VANCE AND ALCORN.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Both houses of Congress adjourned to-day till the 8th of January. There was no business transacted by the House. The dozen or so members who attended amused themselves by making speeches to empty benches. The scene in the Senate was quite the opposite. Not more than five Senators were absent, while the galleries were full. The reason of this unusual attendance was the consideration of the House bill granting

AMNESTY

to all persons who are disfranchised by the Fourteenth amendment, except Senators and members who left Congress to join the rebellion, officers of the army and navy above twenty-one years of age who resigned to go South, and members of State conventions that passed ordinances of secession, and who voted for the same. Mr. Sumner made a most determined effort to amend the bill by adding his supplemental civil rights scheme, which allows colored persons all the privileges of whites in theaters, hotels, concert rooms, cars, etc., but was defeated by one vote. Mr. Morton and others sought in every way to amend the bill so as to exclude

SENATOR ELECT VANCE

from its operations, but in that they failed. It appears that while Mr. Vance was active in support of the Confederacy he did not resign his seat in Congress, but served his full time till March 4th, 1861. The new Mississippi Senator Alcorn was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. Gov. Vance at one time held the same position, yet most of the Republicans seek to exclude him and make

NO OBJECTION TO ALCORN.

After dozens of amendments had been voted on, the Senate was just about to reach a vote on the passage of the bill when it became evident that some of its friends had left the chamber and it was allowed to go over till January, rather than fail now. So Mr. Sumner's charge that it was intended the bill should

BE A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO THE REBELS

was not realized. It was noticeable that Senator Scott, Chairman of the Kuklux Committee, who has traveled all through the South the past summer, was one of the most zealous supporters of this amnesty bill.

UTAH OFFICIALS HARD UP.

By a letter received here from the new district attorney in Utah by the Attorney General, it seems that the United States officials are having a hard time in getting any money to carry on the court and prosecute the Mormons. He says:

In the meantime let me advise you that the marshal not only has not one cent of money to pay witnesses and juries, or the entire expenses of the court, but he is already in advance several thousand dollars for expenses heretofore incurred. How then is it possible for the United States officers here to bring to court witnesses and jurors to properly prosecute these defendants, who are rich, combined and able men? I pause for a reply. Brigham Young is rich, has all the means to pay his witnesses, jurors, &c., but the United States authorities here are penniless, and the Mormon Legislature will never appropriate a cent. It seems to me that Congress should at once be advised of the fact that there is not one dollar here in the hands of the marshal to pay the jurors, clerks, witnesses and the expenses of the great trials. Can not some means be devised to put him in funds to meet Brigham Young in court with necessary weapons to establish his guilt, or to demonstrate his innocence? Please advise me how I am to secure the witnesses against him.

REPRESENTATIVE JACOB B. BLAIR,

of Missouri, elected as an independent Republican, created a decided flutter in the House by a speech on amnesty, in which he justified slavery and virtually the war on the ground that the latter was merely a revolution, and that the rebels were no more rebels than our forefathers. All the Republican members from Missouri, Messrs. Parker and Burdett especially, assailed Blair for his speech, and did not believe there was another man in Missouri who would have made such a speech.

GOING HOME TO ELECTIONEER.

Senator Sherman leaves to-morrow for Columbus to look after his re-election.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment had a meeting this forenoon and, after arranging some matters of detail connected with their organization, agreed to meet in New York on the 3d of January, to commence their examinations at that point under authority of the Senate instructions.

FOR CHICAGO.

A dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Nicholson, commanding the flagship Lancaster, with the Atlantic fleet, encloses a draft of sixty pounds sterling, contributed by the Commander-in-Chief, officers and crew of that vessel for the Chicago-fire sufferers.

NOMINATIONS.

John A. Place has been nominated Assessor of the Twenty-third, and Clark Senter for Collector of the Ninth, Ohio Districts.

TREASURY FRAUDS.

Representative Lynch, chairman of the special committee authorized to investigate alleged frauds in the Treasury Department, has signified his intention of accepting as a report for the special committee the report of the committee appointed by Secretary Boutwell now investigating affairs in the Department.

DUTIES TO BE ABOLISHED.

A Presidential proclamation has declared that on and after the 1st of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country excepting the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into the ports of Spain and the Islands adjacent thereto in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be exempt from discriminating duties. Any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall be discontinued and abolished.

XLII Congress—2d Session.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to confine the President to one term, and said Grant's civil service reform recommendation omitted the important recommendation of the adoption of the one-term principle. The civil service reform without this would be playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. This amendment would not go into operation until the 4th of March, 1873.

THE ONE-TERM MOVEMENT.

The following is the joint resolution offered by Mr. Sumner:

WHEREAS, For many years there has been an increasing conviction among the people, without distinction of party, that one wielding the vast patronage of the President should not be a candidate for re-election, and this conviction has found expression in the solemn warning of illustrious citizens, and in repeated propositions for an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term.

WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson was so fully impressed by the peril to republican institutions from temptations acting on the President, who, wielding the vast patronage of his office, is a candidate for re-election; that in his first annual message he called attention to it; that in his second annual message, after setting forth the design of the Constitution to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote a healthful and equitable administration of all trusts which it has created, he did not hesitate to say; "The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate," and then proceeded to declare in order particularly that this appointment may as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people uncommitted to any other course than a strict line of constitutional duty, and that securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of the power and weakness of its possessor will admit, "I can not too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such amendments of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service;" and then again in his third annual message the same President renewed this patriotic appeal.

WHEREAS, William Henry Harrison, following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, felt it a primary duty in accepting his nomination as President, to assert the one-term principle in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by the Executive, sincerely desiring to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: first, to confine his services to a single term;" and then in a public speech during the canvass which ended in his election he declared if the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country, and he concluded by pledging himself before heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of his term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the people.

WHEREAS, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him on the one-term principle and publicly enforced it. In a speech on June 28th, 1840, where, after asking for a provision to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States after the service of one term, he explained the necessity of the amendment, by saying "much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, thoughts, and exertions of the incumbent are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election. The public business consequently suffers." And then again, in a letter dated September 13, 1842, while setting forth what he calls the principal objects engaging the common desire and common exertion of the Whig party, the same statesman specifies an amendment to the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

WHEREAS, The Whig party, in its national convention at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, nominated Henry Clay as President, with a platform wherein a single term for the Presidency is declared to be among "the great principles of the Whig party, principles inseparable from public honor and prosperity, to be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidates," which declaration was echoed at an immense meeting in Monument Square, addressed by Daniel Webster, where it was resolved that "a limitation of the President to a single term" was among the objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly [illegible] with signal and triumphant success.

WHEREAS, In the same spirit and in harmony with these authorities, another statesman, [illegible] at the close of his Senate service [illegible] amendment of the Constitution confining the President to one term, and in his speech on that occasion, Feb. 28, 1869, said: "The offering of this resolution is no sudden impulse of mine, for I have been an observer of [illegible] for many years, and I have derived the strong impressions which I entertain on the subject from a very careful observation of the workings of the Government during the period that I have been an observer of them. I believe it has been very rare that we have been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him according to his own opinions to advance his re-election," and then, after exposing at length the necessity of this amendment, the veteran Senator further declared: "There are defects in the Constitution, and this is among the most glaring. All men have seen it. Now let us have the nerve, let us have this resolution to come up, and apply the remedy."

WHEREAS, These testimonies, revealing the intense and wide-spread convictions of the American people, are re-enforced by the friendly observations of De Tocqueville, the remarkable Frenchman, to whom our country is under such great and lasting obligations. In his famous work on "Democracy in America," where he says, in words of singular clearness and force, "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective Governments, but when the chief of a Government can be re-elected these vices extend indefinitely, and compromise even the existence of a country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his manœuvres can operate only over a circumscribed space. When, on the contrary, the chief of the Government himself enters the ranks of the candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the Government. In the first case it is one man with his feeble means. In the second it is the Government itself with its immense resources which intrigues and corrupts," and then again the same great writer who had studied our country so closely, testifies, "it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that a desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his best movements are subordinated to this object; that in proportion as the movement of a crisis approaches, individual interest substitutes itself in his mind for general interest."

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices whose patriotism, experience, and reason bear testimony, have additional value at a moment when the country is looking anxiously to a reform of the civil service for the plain reason that peril from the Chief Magistrate so long as he is exposed to temptation surpasses that from any other quarter, and thus the first stage is the much-desired reform. As to the one-term principle, to the end that the President who exercises the appointing power, reaching into all parts of the country, and holding in subordination a multitudinous army of office-holders, shall be absolutely without motive or inducement to employ it for any other purpose than public good; and,

WHEREAS, The character of republican institutions requires that the Chief Magistrate shall be above all suspicion of using the machinery of which he is official head to promote his own personal aims; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1, Section 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. Sumner in introducing the amendment said: "I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of civil service reform, and the President of the United States in his message has already called our attention to that important subject and made a recommendation with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore then to state that I missed one important recommendation, a very important recommendation, one without which all other recommendations I fear may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution in conformity with the best precedents of our history, and with the recommendations of illustrious men, limiting a person holding the office of President to one term. Sir, that is the initial point of civil-service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet be brought into the play. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sherman—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of civil service reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. Sumner—No; but I propose to put Hamlet into the play. It need not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4, 1873; therefore, it would not interfere with the preferences of Senators for any particular candidate next year.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of any asserted lease of the Bay of Samana by the United States and, if so, by whom, out of what fund, and to what amount; also if any such moneys have been paid by private persons, then to report the names of such persons, with their business and inducements to this outlay; whether they are interested in land grants or other speculations on the island of Domingo; whether there has been any understanding that such moneys would be refunded by the United States; also to ascertain the application of such moneys and the agent obtaining the disbursing of the same, with powers and papers.

MR. GOLDTHWAITE.

Mr. A. G. Thurman offered a resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate pending the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of his right to a seat. It was in accordance, he said, with uniform practice in such cases to admit a Senator having *prima facie* claim to a seat pending the investigation of his claim.

Mr. Sherman was opposed to admitting Mr. Goldthwaite, because evidence had been laid before the Senate that several of the members of the Legislature which elected him held their own seats by fraud and violence, and others were ineligible to office under the Fourteenth amendment.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the House

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

was taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Morton's, providing that the act should not be construed so as to validate the election of anybody to an office under the United States Government, who was, at the time of his election, ineligible by law. The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Windom—28.

NAYS—Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West—29.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Civil Rights bill then came up.

Mr. Thurman made the point that it was not in order, because it was a measure which, if it stand alone, could be passed by a majority vote, while the pending bill required a two-third's vote.

Mr. Trumbull raised the point that the amendment was not in order, because it would require the approval of the President in order to become a law, whereas, the amnesty bill could become a law without the President's approval.

This point was discussed at length by Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter, Edmunds, Conkling, Thurman and Davis, of Kentucky.

Both points were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Chair upon his points of order, and the decision was sustained—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Kellogg, Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Ky., Davis of W. Va., Fenton, Ferry of Conn., Hamilton of Md., Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Me., Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton and Trumbull—30.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment which would exclude all members of Congress succeeding the thirty-fifth, who participated in the rebellion, which was lost; the vote being—ayes, 27; nays, 31.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment providing that the removal of disabilities should not give persons so relieved any status in court, which they do not now possess, in asserting claims against the United States. Lost—ayes, 25; nays, 34.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by striking out the exceptions in the bill, and excepting instead only members of the 36th and 37th Congress who aided the rebellion, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and heads of executive departments of the Government in 1860 and 1861, who joined the rebellion. Lost—yeas, 4; nays, 63.

Mr. Morton offered in different language substantially the same amendment offered by him yesterday, and rejected this morning, and it was adopted by a vote of 29 to 26.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 31.

Mr. Morton offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all who are or have been within twelve months members of the Kuklux Klan. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 28.

Mr. Conkling offered substantially the same amendment offered by Mr. Pratt. It was again rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 32.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment, excluding members of the Kuklux organization. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 29.

The bill having been considered in the committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question was taken on concurring in the adoption of Mr. Morton's amendment adopted in the committee. The amendment was concurred in. Yeas, 29; nays, 26.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Sumner again offered in the Senate his supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. Kellogg opposed it, and argued the passage of the bill as it came from the House, as a matter of justice and sound policy. The people of the South had naturally affiliated with the Republican party, but they were opposed to it now because it was identified in their minds with the laws that oppress them, and subject them to heavy and grinding taxation, and put them at the mercy of loafers, thieves and adventurers.

Mr. A. J. Thurman denounced Mr. Sumner's amendment as proposing the most flagrant violation of the Constitution he had ever proposed.

Mr. Robertson wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that the men who heralded themselves as the friends of amnesty had voted to trammel the bill with amendments.

Mr. Sawyer was confident this Congress would very soon pass the amnesty bill, and he was willing to wait for it for the sake of getting a properly framed bill.

Mr. Logan charged that certain Senators who had urged the passage of the amnesty bill had to-day voted for amendments intended to delay the bill until the committee should have reported on the claim of one man to a seat in the Senate, referring to Gov. Vance, of North Carolina. He had himself seen men on the floor of the Senate button-holing Senators to postpone the bill until that case should be settled. The measure was now defeated for the time and therefore he appealed to its friends not to press it further just now.

At 6:35, without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE..........WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for general debate on the state of the Union. But few members were present, most of them having left for the Christmas holidays.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, made a speech in favor of general amnesty. While Mr. Blair was speaking a message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information about Cuban matters, but as the order of the House yesterday was that no business should be done to-day the chairman declined to open the message although a desire to have it printed was expressed by Mr. Banks.

Messrs. Hoar and Kerr characterized Mr. Blair's speech as so monstrous in sentiment and so extraordinary that every Representative from Missouri was bound to repudiate it.

In the course of the session the chairman reconsidered his position in regard to the President's message and opened it, as Speaker pro tempore.

The House then adjourned till the 8th of January.

REIGN OF TERROR IN ARKANSAS.

Negro Kuklux Murder Three White Men and Take Possession of a Town.

Residences of the Whites Torn Down, and Women and Children Outraged.

What May be Expected.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 21.—Advices from Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, announce a desperate state of affairs. On the 11th inst. John Sanders, Curtis Garrett and a Mr. Dugan became involved in a political discussion with a negro lawyer named Wynn. High words passed between Sanders and Wynn, resulting in Sanders stabbing Wynn in the neck, killing him instantly. The three white men were instantly arrested and put in jail. On Friday last a large crowd of armed negroes forced the sheriff to deliver up the keys of the jail. They carried the men out and shot, beat and battered them in the most horrible manner, besmearing walls and houses with their blood.

THE NEGRO MOB

then commenced tearing down the citizens' houses, and compelled nearly all the white families to leave the place. The negroes still hold the town, and are some three hundred strong. Pickets are stationed on every road, and no one is allowed to enter. But one white family remains in the place.

PLUNDERING.

The negroes take everything they want from the stores, and are seizing all the stock in the vicinity. The Governor of the State has been telegraphed at Little Rock, and Senator Clayton appealed to at Washington for assistance.

WHAT MAY OCCUR.

If the State or Federal authorities offer no assistance, it is believed the white people will organize and march upon the town. If so, scenes of blood and violence may be expected.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OUTRAGED.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 21.—The last person who left Lake village, the scene of the outrages in Chicot county, reports that he was ordered by armed negroes on the bank to return, which he refused to do and succeeded in escaping. There was great excitement at the time, and from the screams of white women and children who were seen rushing down to the levee it was supposed an attempt had been made to ravish the few white women unable to leave.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

Capt. Wm. Walker (Republican), sheriff of the county, has made an application for regular troops to quell the disturbance, it being feared if militia are sent there, they being armed, will fraternize with the insurgents.

FLEEING FOR SAFETY.

Every white citizen who could obtain conveyance has left the county, which is being marauded by armed bands of colored men, the majority of whom are intimidated by the rioters, who have said they will not disband until they are allowed to settle all the disputes they may have had with those for whom they have worked.

THE GOVERNOR SENDS HIS ADJUTANT.

The Governor of Arkansas has sent his adjutant to the scene of the disturbance, but, in the meantime, the leading Republican and conservative citizens of the county have united in a petition for regular troops.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—As further details are received interest increases among all classes in regard to the condition of affairs in Chicot county.

A call for a public meeting at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, has been issued by good citizens of all parties and both colors, including the entire City Council. The object of the meeting is to appoint a committee to consult with the Governor and other authorities as to what is best to be done.

THE FERGUSON BILL.

Its Constitutionality Unanimously Sustained by the Supreme Court of Ohio—A Cincinnati Bank Largely Duped—A Drunken Driver—River Frozen Over.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court of Ohio this evening announced its decision unanimously sustaining the constitutionality of the law authorizing Cincinnati to spend ten millions for the Southern railroad.

Early this month a commission house here received from Elizabethtown, Ind., some samples of grain, with a small sum in gold, to be sold. The latter was disposed of, and a check on the Third National Bank forwarded for $36 30. To-day the bank paid a check for $3,600 00, which was afterwards discovered to be the former check raised to this amount. No clue to the perpetrators.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Miss Bradley, killed last evening above the city on the Pan Handle road, found that the accident resulted from the carelessness of the intoxicated driver of the wagon in which the deceased and others were riding.

President Grant's father is better to-day.

This morning was the coldest experienced in this vicinity for a number of years. Thermometers in the suburbs on the highlands showed a temperature of 10 degrees below zero. The signal station instruments indicated 4 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock. Boys have been skating across the river in a number of places to-day.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Ft. Wayne railroad, which has been recently completed, will be open to the public on December 25th.

H. C. Lord brings a suit against the Whitewater Valley railroad for forty-five thousand dollars, with interest, on account of services as president and manager from 1865 to '70, and is seeking to attach the rolling stock of the road on that account.

Gazette special from Columbus states that Gov. Hayes has appointed J. Bryant Walker, son of the late Judge Walker, and John L. Miner, judges of the Superior Court of this city, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Judges Hoadley and Taft.

A special from Marietta says three boys skating on Muskingum river, broke through the ice, and drowned this afternoon, namely, Lee Grosvenor, Will Coan and Charley Follet. They were of the first families. Their bodies have been recovered.

FIRES.

Great Fire at Pleasant Villa, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—A special to the Commercial says there was a destructive fire in Pleasant Villa, Pa., in the oil regions this evening. The fire was discovered in the New York Hotel at 4 o'clock. That house and all the other hotels and the greater portion of the business part of the town were destroyed. About forty families are homeless. Among the business houses burned were C. B. Seymour & Co., and Otto Germer. The fire was subdued at 6 o'clock.

Machine Works Burned.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—The engine and machine works of Hugh H. Bole & Co., at Duquesne ways, were totally burned at 8 o'clock this evening. Loss estimated at $50,000. Insurance not ascertained, as the firm reside out of the city.

Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 21.—About six inches of snow has fallen here to-day. The westward train due at Ogden on Monday arrived there to-day. The eastward train due here this forenoon is expected to arrive to-morrow.

In Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—An outhouse, belonging to Thos. H. Walker, was burned this morning, and a negro boy, who had taken shelter in this building, was consumed in the flames.

In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—A fire occurred at 1 o'clock this morning in a dwelling-house and wood-shed. Loss $5,000. Partially insured.

Proceedings in the Wharton Trial Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—In the Wharton trial to-day Mr. Toucy continued the details of the analysis of portions of the remains of Gen. Ketchum. He said he found distinct traces of arsenic or antimony in the liver. The analysis of other portions would be completed in two days.

Dr. Benj. B. Craig, an analytical chemist, testified that the tests applied by Dr. Aiken for antimony were certain ones.

Dr. McSherry, family physician of Mrs. Wharton for seven years, testified that he never prescribed tartar emetic for her.

Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that four witnesses will be examined for the defense to-morrow, briefly, when the prosecution will close their evidence until the analysis is completed by Dr. Toucy.

The South Carolina Kuklux—The Impeachers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.—In the Kuklux Court to-day the defense introduced testimony to show that threats of whipping and burning whites preceded the outrages upon colored persons.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's friends tried to force a vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a victory for the impeachers.

Advices from South America give accounts of a heavy earthquake in the town of Oran, which lasted nine hours, with forty different shocks. The streets were split open and every house tumbled down.

NEW YORK.

Municipal Affairs—Vanderbilt's Railroad—Died in His Cell—The Banks—Connolly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The weather here is very cold. Thermometer this morning three degrees below zero.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday it was announced that the funds which had been heretofore advanced to pay the Fire Department employes are exhausted, and no provision has been made for the future.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

Nothing definite is known as to what was done by the grand jury yesterday. It is known that twenty per cent. of the fund divided by Woodward is yet unaccounted for, and it is presumed this may still be traced into the possession of Connolly.

VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

An important meeting of citizens took place last evening at which it was resolved to urge upon the Legislature the passage of measures to effect rapid transit in the city. It was also decided to take steps to compel Vanderbilt to alter his track to prevent the wholesale killing of people on Fourth avenue. If the murders do not stop Vanderbilt will be held personally responsible.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

The board of fire underwriters propose to ask legislative action, so that in case of an emergency like the recent fire in Chicago the companies could reorganize at once without waiting six weeks as is now provided.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Peter B. Sweeney telegraphs that he is at St. Catharines, Ontairo, simply for his health.

The World says editorially that it is rumored that Tweed has resigned his directorship in the Erie, to be succeeded by Daniel Drew.

The examination of the dealings of the officials at the offices of city banks is expected to result in important disclosures.

Another man, named Dennis Flannagan, detained in a police station last night, died in his cell.

CONNOLLY.

No application has been made yet to the sheriff to put in the requisite bail for Controller Connolly.

FISK AND GOULD.

Application has been made from the counsel of Fisk and Gould for the dismissal of the bill of Heath & Raphael, and that they be enjoined from continuing this or any other suit. The decision is reserved.

SPECULATING.

It is stated that Fisk has detected certain ferry-masters of the Chambers-street and Twenty-third-street lines in speculations amounting at least to $3,000 when, they were discharged. Fisk declined to prosecute them.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—P. M.

Gold touched 108⅝ to-day, the lowest price reached since June, 1862. The closing rates were 108⅝@108⅞. Loans were made at from 1-32 to flat.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $42,000,000.

The bids for the Government gold amounted to $2,225,000 at from 108 to 108.66, and the awards were for $1,000,000 at from 108⅝ to 108.66.

The Government bond market has been lower to-day in sympathy with gold, but closed steady.

The Stock market opened strong and active, especially for Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Wabash. At the close the market was heavy and lower.

The Money market was active at 1-32@1-16 ₱ cent. ₱ day.

Southern State bonds to-day were firmer in new South Carolinas, but decidedly lower in Tennessees and Virginias, and generally heavy on the balance of the list.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117¼
Coupons of 1862	109⅝
Coupons of 1864	109⅜
Coupons of 1865	111⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅝
Coupons of 1867	113
Coupons of 1868	113
Ten-forties	108⅝
Currency 6's	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	97	Old Virginia	54½
Old Tennessee	61	Old N. Carolina	33
New Tennessee	61⅜	New N. Carolina	13
New Virginia	62		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	104
Western U. Tel'gh	67⅜	New Jersey Cent'l	111⅞
Quicksilver	25	St. Paul	53
Adams Express	90⅜	Do. preferred	77⅜
Wells & Fargo, ex-dividend	55⅜	Tol. & Wabash	66⅜
American Express	59	Do. preferred	82
U. S. Express	64⅜	Ft. Wayne	95⅜
Pacific Mail	52⅜	Terre Haute	16
N. Y. Central, con	93	Do. preferred	40
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	88	Chicago & Alton	116⅜
Erie	32	Do. preferred	119
Erie preferred	64	Ohio & Mississippi	42⅜
Harlem	121	C. C. & C	87⅜
Do. preferred	126	Burlington	127
Reading, ex-div	110⅜	Lake Shore	90⅜
Michigan Central	118	C. C. & Ind. C	19
Pittsburgh	127	Ill. Cent	132
Northwestern	62⅜	Union Pacific	27⅜
Do. preferred	88	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100⅜
		Union Pac. bonds	91

FOREIGN.

The New Spanish Ministry—Prince of Wales and His Physicians—A Threat From Bismarck—Russia and Germany—The Tichborne Trial—A Vessel Lost with Her Entire Crew, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE AND HIS PHYSICIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Prince is gradually gaining strength. It is reported that of the physicians who attended him, Gull will be baroneted and Lowe knighted.

THE COSTA RICA AFFAIR.

It was the British ship Windsor Castle which ran down the French bark Costa Rica. Her officers deny that they heard cries of distress from the Costa Rica.

TICHBORNE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The celebrated Tichborne trial has reached another stage. The plaintiff's case closed to-day, and further hearing was postponed until January 15.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The steamer Delaware, Breston, master, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost yesterday off the Scilly Islands. All on board are supposed to have perished.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Emperor has prorogued the session of the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872.

BISMARCK

has sent a dispatch to Baron Arnim, the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces unless assassins in the future, who escape into the neighborhood of the provinces, are not delivered up to German officers by the French authority, and declares that unless these horrible outrages cease the army occupation shall be increased.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—The new ministry is as follows: Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Condau, Public Works; Topete, Colonies; Angulo, Finance; Gammdes, War; Groizard, Chief Justice. Of these Malcampo, Condau, Deblas, and Angulo were members of the last ministry. The Government will now move for a dissolution of the Cortes.

RUSSIA.

CATACAZY'S RECALL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Messenger, the official organ of the Government, announces for the first time, the removal of Minister Catacazy from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany.

CUBA.

SENTENCED—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Dr. J. Howard, who had been for some time awaiting trial at Cienfuegas, for giving aid to the rebels, has at last been tried, convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A transport arrived from Spain to-day, with 1,000 soldiers to re-enforce the army here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 21—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £280,000. Consols 92⅜. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 92⅜; old 1865s 93⅜; 1867s 93⅜; 10-40s 91⅜c. Tallow 49s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States coupons of 1862 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—P. M.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling uplands 9⅞d; middling Orleans 10⅛d; sales to-day of 15,000 bales, of which 8,800 bales were taken for speculation and export. Wheat, red Western spring 10s 10d@11s 2d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25@28s. Corn 31s 3d. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 35s, and short rib middles 37s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum, refined 47s.

The Mexican Revolution—Latest War Notes—Movements of Both Armies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that both at that place and Brownsville American intervention in the Mexican civil war is confidently anticipated. Texas Representatives in Congress are requested to favor it.

Quiroga is at Ceralvo, threatening Mier.

Cortina was recently here in consultation with Falaines, with whom he is ostensibly in accord, and is now moving towards Mier with four thousand men, all the available Government forces, to meet Quiroga. His allegiance to Juarez is doubtful.

The Government steamer, with funds, is hourly expected from Tampico. Unless it arrives soon a pronunciamento is imminent.

Badly Frozen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—A young German named Fred Hertl was found on the street last night with his hands, feet and face badly frozen. His recovery is doubtful.

OUR SPANISH TROUBLES.

The President's Message to Congress Yesterday.

Facts about the Vacillating Spaniards.

The Massacre of the Medical Students at Havana.

INSULT PERSISTED IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day sent a brief message to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution offered by Gen. Banks, of the 6th inst., requesting information in relation to the execution of the medical students at Havana, and the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out in its West India colonies the reforms voluntarily promised by statesmen in Spain.

The correspondence commences as far back as September 15th, 1870. In November of that year Secretary Fish addressed to United States Minister Sickles a letter in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Spanish Government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfill the just expectations of the civilized world in this respect. She owed it to the United States to carry out in good faith her repeated pledge.

Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, January 19, 1871, says he "furnished the minister of the Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting the question of slavery and political reform in Cuba and Porto Rico. The minister informed him that the law passed by the Constituent Cortes of the 23d of June, 1870, has been fulfilled and obeyed in all its parts in Cuba from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that would have otherwise been a matter of mere form, shall be made a basis for regular forms providing for a clear determination of each case. In order that the execution of the law may suffer no obstruction, the minister has determined on a basis to serve as a starting point, and has transmitted to them the provisions of the law in order that definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay."

Secretary Fish, on February 28th last, instructed Minister Sickles to continue to urge the fulfillment of the emancipation decree and other promised reforms.

Among the papers is a letter from Vice Consul Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davis, dated November 28th, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of Castanon, the Key West martyr, as he was held to be by a portion of the Peninsular population.

The medical students, he says, did not break, but made merely a few scratches with diamonds upon the glass plate that inclosed the niche, and removed or destroyed a wreath, and replaced it with one of their own selection. The Government was utterly powerless and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum-head court-martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent a more serious conflict, that some at least of the young men should be scrificed. The court-martial, composed of equal numbers of regular and volunteer officers, convened at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at noon the sentences were given out. The execution took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the Government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies. The regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when nearly unanimous of purpose, overpowering. Mr. Hall concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. There were well-founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and to this, possibly, may be attributed one of the motives for the compromise with the volunteers and the sacrifice of the young men. Hence he sent the following telegram:

"Nov. 27th.—A volunteer demonstration against the authority of the Government which is powerless. Serious apprehensions of a massacre every moment. A vessel of war advisable.

[Signed] HALL."

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for copies of instructions to the Naval Commandery of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the American flag. The Secretary furnishes the general and specific instructions. The first is to Rear Admiral Hoff dated April 7th 1869, in which he says:

"Appeals are constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, while others have only claims to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment, and discriminate on such cases. But all citizens of the United States, native-born or naturalized, in Cuba, engaged in lawful pursuits and respecting the laws of the country and taking no part in measures to overthrow the Government, are entitled to your protection as fully as you are able to extend it."

On May 6th, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Admiral Hoff "that reports came to the Department, through the press and telegrams, of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. While the United States Government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the Island of Cuba, they can not consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. This is a subject on which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere in the difficulties now existing in Cuba or to compromise the Government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is at this moment kept in Cuban waters."

In an order to Rear Admiral Poor, dated June 3d, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says, among other things:

"It is desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and South ends of the island of Cuba, or at such ports as so called insurgents should convene at for escape from the island. While the department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of our flag, their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any person escaping from the island except by authority from this department."

On March 24th, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Poor to proceed to Santiago De Cuba and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice-Consul and citizens, and Admiral Poor, having reported the result of his movement, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him saying: "Your action in all things is approved."

In instructions to Real Admiral Poor, dated April 16th, 1870, the Secretary, among other things, says:

"While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the sovereignty of nations, you will take care at all times to maintain the right and dignity of our own. Information having been received that affairs are much disturbed in the Eastern Department of Cuba, and summary arrest and executions constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter, which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Lee on the 19th of July, 1871:

"As soon as possible after the receipt hereof, visit Santiago De Cuba in the Severn, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port and elsewhere in the vicinity, for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and interests."

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral Lee August 18th, 1871, as follows:

"Your dispatch of the 5th inst., relating to the Hornet, was duly received. In answer, you were instructed on the 11th inst., by telegraph, to send a vessel to Port-au-Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. Bassett's requests for a naval vessel to proceed to Port-au-Prince having been complied with, that, we presume, will be sufficient action for the present."

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana and of proceedings which afterwards resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed and to threaten serious danger to the persons and property and interests of citizens residing there. In view of this situation the above telegraphic orders were sent by order of the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral Lee to the Commander of the monitor Terror, then at Key West, and commanders of the United States steamers Nipsic and Kansas, respectively, at Pensacola.

CHICAGO.

A Murderer Sentenced—State Bonds—A Custom-house Ghost—Frozen to Death.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—In this city this morning at daylight the thermometer ranged from 12 to 14 degrees below zero. This evening the weather has considerably modified.

GUILTY.

Andrew J. Perlett, colored, who killed his wife on the 16th of last September, was brought in guilty of murder this morning in the Criminal Court and sentenced to be hanged.

STATE BONDS.

The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the hands of the State of Illinois transferred to the city of Chicago, under act of the Legislature passed at the special session, for which bids have been advertised for by the City Controller, have been awarded to the banking house of Henry Greenbaum & Co., at a premium of 27 cents on each one hundred dollars.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE GHOST.

One of the morning papers reports the presence of a veritable ghost in the Custom-house building, formerly Congress Hall, on Harrison street, adjoining the Tremont House. It has annoyed the inmates for some time during the night, but has never yet been seen except by one woman.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Two men named P. Fitzmorris and William McLaughlin, were found this morning, about 11 o'clock, in a shanty on the corner of Quincy street and Fifth avenue, the former frozen to death, and the latter so badly frozen that he can scarcely survive. Both were seen to go into the shanty, about 7 o'clock last night, deeply intoxicated. McLaughlin has long been known as a worthless vagabond.

E. Cady Stanton and others have asked to be allowed to appear in person before the Senate to argue their claims.

TELEGRAMS.

Eugenie has arrived at Southampton.

Swayne, a Trenton (N. J.) banker, has failed.

The steamer Anglia arrived at London yesterday.

Thermometer 40 degrees below zero at Toronto.

Alexis leaves Toronto for Niagara Falls this morning.

The thermometer stood at zero, in Cincinnati, yesterday.

Admiral Kellit, R. N., is dangerously ill at Hong-Kong.

Trains on many Eastern roads have been delayed by snow and ice.

The river is frozen over at Pittsburgh. First time in seven years.

Japan is going to send to this country 21 young ladies to be educated.

The investigation of the affairs of the shaky New York banks is progressing.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

There were three deaths from drunkenness and exposure to the cold weather in Pittsburgh yesterday.

The police of Richmond, Virginia, are engaged in making raids on the gamblers and seizing their implements.

The train on which Alexis was riding met with an accident at Brookville, Canada, yesterday, but no one was hurt.

Extreme cold weather is reported from the East. At Boston the thermometer yesterday stood at three and six degrees below zero.

The House resolution staying the funding of the State debt was concurred in yesterday by a vote of 27 to 15 in the Virginia Legislature.

A. W. Trumbull & Son, New York, extensive produce dealers, have failed. Liabilities $40,000. They promise thirty cents on the dollar.

Chas. Meller, sentenced, at Boston, to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100,000, for financial defrauding, has been pardoned by Grant.

BURNING OF WARWICK CASTLE.

Description of One of the Most Ancient Ornaments of the British Empire—Old and New—Particulars of the Fire—The Art Treasures Destroyed and Saved.

A Remarkable Collection of History.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 5.]

A page of English history has just been destroyed. The fire which broke out at Warwick Castle on Sunday morning last consumed it. Time, war and change have done their worst to remove from us the ancient landmarks of the past; but all those had mercifully passed over the old castle at Warwick and left it well nigh scatheless. It was left by centuries almost intact, until in time of peace a fire arising from carelessness did that cruel errand which all else had shrunk from, and one more disservice of that "bad master" is added to the melancholy catalogue of its evil deeds in 1871. Few of the buildings we yet possess had a more historic character than Warwick Castle. In the faint dawn of our national history the bold scar of rock which overlooks the Avon was chosen by the ancient Briton as a coign of vantage from which to make a stand against the Roman foe. In later days the Saxons seizing, as was their wont, on older foundations: Ethelflede, the Queen of the Mercians, raised there a mound and castle, of which traces yet remain. From time to time this was added to, and the structure became the home of some of those whose names are most illustrious in our annals. The Newburys—followers of William the Conqueror, as their ancestors had been of Rollo—displaced the Saxon possessors, and held it until the reign of Henry III. After several changes through female descent, it passed into the hands of the Beauchamp family, of whom Guy, "the black hound of Arden," was the slayer of Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II. Here lived his son, Earl Thomas Beauchamp, who led the van at Grecy, who fought bravely at Poictiers, and who was one of the founders of the "Most Noble Order of the Garter." He erected the Cæsar tower at Warwick, one of the finest specimens of the military engineering of his day, replete with scientific construction, a defensive work of the highest military interest. This was gutted by last Sunday's fire. Doubtlessly its massive walls yet remain, but all the internal construction seems to have been destroyed. Another Earl Thomas was a great builder, erecting the Guy tower and extending the area of the castle greatly. His son was created Duke of Warwick and king of the extensive kingdom of the Isle of Wight. He dying without issue, the estate passed into the hands of the potent "Kingmaker, Richard Neville," who seems, however, to have been too much engaged in regal manufactures to have cared much for this one of his numerous possessions. Little, therefore, was done there until it passed into the hands of the unlucky Duke of Clarence, who ended his days in a butt of Malmsey. His work—and there is much of it—at Warwick records the death-blow of military architecture, for on the unfinished northern gateway we see the first traces of loopholes for cannon, an engine which was soon to change the character of all our fortresses and make castles thenceforth but mantraps.

In the time of Henry VIII. it became the possession of the Dudley family; and Ambrose Dudley, the elder brother of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, Leicester, added greatly to it, spending £20,000 of money of his time upon it. On his death, without issue, the title lapsed to the Crown, and, with the exception of a short revival in the person of Lord Rich, in the time of James I., remained dormant until 1759, when William Greville Lord Brooke was created Earl of Warwick. The castle and estates had, however, in Queen Elizabeth's time, been granted to Fulke Greville, who, on his tomb, inscribed himself as "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." This Fulke Greville was the first of the present family who held Warwick Castle; and, finding it, much decayed and partially converted into the common jail, he spent £20,000 upon it, converting it into, to quote Dugdale's words, "not only a place of great but of extraordinary delight, and the most princely seat within this realm," the which, since last Sunday morning, it has ever since remained. Leicester, the courtly favorite of Elizabeth, was born to its honors, but made the now ruined Kenilworth its rival. Castle, palace and prison by times it is now a ruin, and every one who has seen it must feel that they as well as Lord Warwick have lost a princely treasure. Its modern history is the history of art. There were stored the collections made by many generations. Pictures by most of the great English masters hung upon its walls; many, we fear, irretrievably lost. Bluff King Hal literally leered from the panel on which Holbein had transfixed him; by Vandyke were some nine or ten undoubted pictures, and among them portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria. Rubens left there a portrait which seemed to be the presiding genius of the place—that of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundale, the collector and amateur whose art and antiquarian knowledge it does homage to still by means of the Arundale Society. Dobson, the founder of English portrait painting and the pupil of Vandyke, was represented there by a masterly but unnamed portrait. One of Sir Joshua Reynolds' best works used to hang in the now destroyed Countess' drawing-room, so we fear for its fate; and some excellent family portraits by his rival, Romney, decorated the dining-room, now also destroyed. Titian and Murillo were there in name, at least, and two works bore the name of Raphael—one of these, a purchase by the present Earl, having every mark of being a genuine picture, so far as much of the work was concerned, but probably completed by his pupil Ridolfo Ghirlandajo. Yet its pictures were almost the least of the treasures Warwick held. From the helmet of one of Xerxes' soldiers down to the reputed skull-cap of Oliver Cromwell; from early-linked iron mail down to the buff jerkin of Lord Brooke, the leader of the Parliamentary forces, almost every change of defensive armor was represented there. Early Greek and late Gothic sculpture broke the dusty glamor of so much metal work. Tables of priceless *pietra dura* work bore on them a most glorious collection of Limoges enamel of the highest art, and which was the great attraction at each exhibition of this lost process whenever it was displayed. It it be true that the only article saved from the great hall was a Flemish carving after the celebrated picture of Rubens, representing the battle of the Amazons, all this priceless collection has disappeared forever.

So far as we can yet learn the fire seems to have broken out in the private apartments of the Countess. These, though of no great size, were a treasure-house of art. The drawing-room was paneled round with the finest French carving of the time of Louis XVI., rescued from the destruction of Paris under M. Haussoman, and was hung with choice works of modern art, collected by Lady Warwick, herself an artist of great ability. The library possessed a goodly store of sixteenth and seventeenth century literature, and throughout the refined taste of the Earl was manifest by the presence of art gleanings from almost every city of Europe. The state apartments, which are at the other end of the great hall, seem to have escaped, and with them, it is to be hoped, many heirlooms which have accumulated during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The armory, which was situated at this end of the building, we trust has also been preserved. In it was a fine collection of early weapons, especially firearms, the which contained the germ of many a more recent invention. Revolvers of the sixteenth century, mitrailleurs in miniature of a very early date, and weapons setting forth the principle of the Lancaster gun were all there. In fact there was not a single yard of the walls of this fine old storehouse of history which did not tell some tale in the history of human invention and mark some progress of the human mind. Casket and contents alike were equally precious, and in the destruction of Warwick Castle we have received a national loss—a loss no time, no labor and no skill can ever replace. And why? As usual, careless workmen and no water. It is too late to suggest a remedy when the evil has wrought its end, else with the tall towers of Thomas de Beauchamp at hand, with a river and a mill at their base, cisterns of water might have been there. Workmen nothing will make careful, and there is hardly an historic edifice in the kingdom that has not suffered from their heedlessness; at the same time, there is hardly one but might have a preventive means at hand. Saddening as the text is, we hope the only lesson it is now possible to learn from it may be conned, and that those who have the custody or the possession of so much history may be prevailed on to take steps to prevent such a holocaust as this at Warwick Castle. If sympathy could lighten Lord Warwick's loss, he may rest assured that there is not an intelligent person in England—indeed, in Europe—who does not mourn with him; but we would add to our sympathy for him a timely warning to others that such a fate may for the future be prevented.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

In addition to the particulars already given regarding the fire at Warwick Castle on Sunday, we have the following from correspondents at Leamington: "Workmen were engaged yesterday in carting away the debris from the ruins of the private apartments, the baronial hall and the banqueting hall, which were destroyed by the disastrous fire at Warwick Castle on Sunday. As the still smouldering material was turned over, any vestiges of the armory buried beneath the roof of the grand hall were picked out, and carefully stored away for future examination. Among these there were portions of iron armor, bent, charred and disfigured, quaint old matchlocks, and blades of swords and poniards. The other walls of the private apartments, the baronial hall and the dining hall appear sound. The salvation of the state apartments, the destruction of which at one time seemed inevitable, was due to the massive stone wall which separated the baronial hall from the red drawing-room. This prevented the extension of the fire from below, and the firemen cut the connection on the roof. The children, Lady Eva and the Hon. Sydney Greville escaped from the nurseries, over the banqueting hall, where they were sleeping with the governess, barely in time. A few minutes longer and the flames would have cut off their retreat by the banqueting hall, to which they made their way through choking smoke. They would otherwise have had to make their way across the roof to the state apartments. The footman, William Everton, displayed thoughtful and courageous conduct. Lord Warwick was about to entertain his annual Christmas shooting party, and upwards of five hundred cartridges were stored in the gun-room. When the fire was approaching the room Everton rushed into it, and carried the ammunition into another and distant part of the building. The pictures which were torn from the frames are not themselves damaged; and the fine Brussels tapestry taken from Queen Anne's bed-room is only slightly torn. The splendid *Pietra Commessa* table, flowered with lapis lazuli, formerly the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, has also sustained little damage. Lord Warwick arrived in Warwick on Sunday from Torquay, and had a lengthened interview with Capt. Forsbery, his agent.

"All inspection of the paintings shows that more damage has been done than was at first believed. Fortunately the exterior of the building has been but slightly injured.

"The man William Flucher, whose apprehension was mentioned in yesterday's Guardian, was charged before the magistrates yesterday with stealing a gold seal, value £10, and a gold-mounted snuff-box, value £5, the property of Lord Warwick, and was remanded for a week. Bail was accepted, the prisoner himself, in £50, and two sureties, in £25 each.

THE LOST AND SAVED TREASURES OF ART.

The Birmingham Post says: "Among the art treasures of the great hall of Warwick Castle, all of which were destroyed except the painting, the 'Battle of the Amazons' were the following: Large gun, of curious workmanship, captured from a Spanish ship by Lord A. Hamilton; the prodigious pair of antlers, from Ireland, presented by Lord Muncaster; various excellent specimens of ancient British armor, and the accoutrements ranged along the walls; the figure of a belted knight, clad in a complete suit of beautiful armor, composed of highly polished steel, and pronounced by Grose to be the finest suit of old English armor extant. The great hall was wainscotted with oak to the hight of about twelve feet, and the floor was composed of alternate squares of beautiful red and white Italian marble. This is now covered with the debris of the fire—half-molten metal, charred wood, fragments of plaster, partially consumed pictures, and remnants of armor. The ceiling was composed of the finest Memel timber, elaborately wrought, somewhat after the manner of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and divided into compartments, beautified with coats of arms. In the center were the arms of the present Earl, surrounded with the insignia of a Knight of St. Patrick, and in the surrounding eight principal compartments were placed shields within garters, charged with the armorial bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Warwick who have been Knights of the Most Noble Order of St. George. Over other parts of the ceiling were disposed the coat of arms of the many illustrious families with which the ancient Earls of Warwick and the House of Greville have been connected. The colossal antique bust of Hercules, and a sarcophagus, on the front of which was represented in basso-relievo the story of Diana and Endymion, have both been destroyed. The latter was regarded as an invaluable work.

"The chief works of art in the state-rooms rescued from the fire are: 'Hebe, Goddess of Health,' by Guercino; 'Inside a Church,' a fine transparency, by Servais; 'A Battle Piece,' by Schut; 'A Sea Fight,' by Vandervelde; 'Head of an Old Man,' by Rubens; 'Still Life,' by Kalf; 'Fruit,' by Campidoglio; 'Portrait of a Female,' by Pourous; 'Portrait of an Italian,' supposed to be a Titian, 'Portrait of a Laughing Boy,' said to be by Killigrew, the famous jester at the Court of Charles II.; portraits of the Earl of Stafford, Richard, Earl of Warwick, by Davilia; Charles I., Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., and the Marquis of Huntley, all by Vandyke; Ignatius Loyala, by Rubens. The painting of Charles I. on horseback, attended by his equerry, the Duke d'Epernon, considered one of Vandyke's best efforts, and the most valuable painting in the castle, is also safe. The picture was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lorraine. The Cedar Room happily escaped the fire; but it was thought necessary to remove all the furniture and paintings; the state bed-room, with the furniture composed of rich crimson velvet, presented to the late Earl of Warwick by George III., is likewise safe. The tapestry in this room, made at Brussels in 1604, is supposed to represent the gardens at Versailles. There is also a superb marble chimney-piece, designed by Westmacott. All the books in the library, some of them very large, were rescued from the fire and safely deposited in the stables. The following other portraits saved: Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn and Martin Tudor, by Holbem; Two Old Men Studying Music, and the Four Evangelists, by Rubens; Earl of Essex, by Zucchero; Margaret, Duchess of Parma, by Cagliari; The Duchess of Cleveland, and two other beauties of the court of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; The Interior of a Guard-room, by Teniers, and a Dead Christ, by Caracci."

Opening Remarks in Mark Twain's Lecture.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—By request of the chairman of the committee, who has been very busy, and is very tired, I suppose, I ask leave to introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, a gentleman whose great learning, whose historical accuracy, whose devotion to science, and whose veneration for the truth [laughter] are only equaled by his moral character and his majestic presence. [Renewed laughter.] I refer these vague general terms to myself. [Giggling.] I am a little opposed to the custom of ceremoniously introducing the lecturer to the audience, because it seems to me unnecessary where the man has been properly advertised [laughter], and besides it is very uncomfortable for the lecturer. But where it is the custom, an introduction ought to be made, and I had rather make it myself in my own case, and then I can rely on getting in all the facts. [Continued laughter.] It is not a simple introduction that I mind. I don't really care for that at all, but it is the compliments that sometimes go with it—that is what hurts. It would make any one uncomfortable. You can fancy a young lady introduced to a parlor-full of company as the best conversationalist, the best model in every way, in her section of country. You might just as well knock her in the head. She could not say a word the rest of the evening.

I never had but one public introduction that seemed exactly the thing; that seemed to be a very inspiration in the way of an introduction. The gentleman had a good head, and he said he supposed I didn't want any compliments. I said he was exactly right, I *didn't* want any compliments. And when he introduced me he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not waste any unnecessary time in the introduction. I don't know anything about this man; [laughter] at least I only know two things about him; one is that he has never been in the penitentiary, and the other is I can't imagine why." [Prolonged laughter.] Now such an introduction puts a man right at ease. [Laughter.]

THE USEFULNESS OF EARTHQUAKES was a favorite subject with the late Sir John Herschel. Were it not for the changes in the earth's crust which are constantly being effected by the action of subterranean forces, of which the earthquake is the most active manifestation, there can be no doubt that the action of the sea beating upon the land, together with the denuding power of rain, would inevitable cover the entire earth with one vast ocean. "Had the primeval world been constructed as it now exists," says Sir John Herschel, "time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land."

☞ A farmer named Thorburn recently brought into Detroit a curiosity in the shape of a ball of striped snakes which he unearthed the other day in a bit of marsh. In going into quarters for winter, they had rolled themselves into a heap, being tangled and knotted like a net, and were without life or motion; seven heads could be counted in the ball. A saloon-keeper on Michigan avenue gave the farmer fifty cents for the roll and took it away in a box.

It is a sign of health, or of convalescence, when men love gentle, simple pleasures and enjoyments that do not rush or roar, but distill as the dew. The love of rural life, the habit of finding enjoyment in familiar things, that susceptibility to nature which keeps the nerve gently thrilled in her homeliest nooks, and by her commonest sounds, is worth a thousand fortunes of money, or its equivalent.—[Christian Weekly.

Petition for a General Amnesty Bill.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed a resolution petitioning Congress to pass a general amnesty bill. Both houses of the Legislature are discussing the payment of the January interest on the State debt. The indications are that the interest will be paid.

MATTHEW LYON.

An Interesting Sketch of a Remarkable Man.

Old-Time Congressional Scenes.

[M. W. Clusky in the Bowling Green Democrat.]

An Irishman named Matthew Lyon figured in Congress at the beginning of this century. He had been a member of the Legislature of Vermont, and had employed himself in several manufactories or mills, the character of which gave him a local fame. He had even been an editor; a bold, violent, contentious and desperate man. He never moved the previous question on his mouth, and was as fierce a man, either in the lobby or on the floor, as was ever seen. He brooked no insult, but fought his battles without regard to conventional forms whenever passion gave to itself the primary esteem. His local honors were great, far more than I have related, and finally he was discovered as a member of Congress, upon the floor of the House of Representatives. He made Jefferson President by his vote, when the election devolved upon the House.

It is in the view that he was one of the first victims of the odious Alien and Sedition laws that I desire to present his character, and also the connection which Kentucky had with his vindication.

His fierce opposition to the power which had assumed to engraft upon republican statutes such odious perversions of everything that signified freedom had made him the victim to all of their pains and penalties. A fine, with the costs, amounted to over one thousand dollars, under these two odious laws of the elder Adams' administration, was imposed upon this enterprising but violent man. Congress, in 1840, remitted this fine for the benefit of his heirs, and gave them interest from 1799. He was even imprisoned, but the popular impulse which rebuked the conviction, even though it was in Vermont, sent him to the National House. There he was the constant participant in scenes of turbulent violence, and twice engaged in personal contests of physical force.

The excesses of the General Government, under the powers conferred by the Alien and Sedition laws, were even as great as those which it pleases the government of Grant to munificently bestow upon the American people at this later time. Indeed, so great was the insanity of the time, that after the election of Mr. Lyon to Congress, Mr. Bayard, of Alabama, sought to add to his judicial persecution one of legislative force. Mr. Bayard was one of the greatest men of the day—the father of the late distinguished Senator, and grand-father of the present Senator of the name from that State. He introduced a resolution:

That Matthew Lyon, a member of this House, having been convicted of being a notorious and seditious person, and of a depraved mind, and of wickedly, deceitfully and maliciously contriving to defame the Government of the United States, and to bring the said Government and President into disrepute, &c., be, therefore, expelled this House.

The article which had provoked the trial, and this resolution, though not an unmeaning one, was temperate for the provocation, though the tradition of it required boldness at the time. Matthew Lyon was a bold man, and he wrote it.

The letter was one of what was called Barlow's letters, and reads as follows:

Had this truth been understood with you before the recall of Monroe, before the coming and second coming of Pinkney; had it guided the pens that wrote the bullying speech of your President, and stupid answer of your Senate, at the opening of Congress in November last, I should probably have had no occasion to address you this letter. But we found him borrowing the language of Great Britain and telling the world that, although he should succeed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at an end; that they had turned pirate plunderers; and it would be necessary to be perpetually armed against them, though they are at peace. We wondered that the answer of both houses had not been an order to send him to a mad-house. Instead of this the Senate have echoed the speech with more servility than ever George III. experienced from either house of Parliament.

He must have possessed some strange influence in the Congress, or perhaps the antagonism of the element of freedom to the terms of those days gave to him a power. He closed the debate on the continuation of the act, in a description of his confinement, which possessed all the quality of indignant feeling. It would seem from it, as if the maxim of history repeating itself, were now being verified in all its details, and it gives hope that, if the great men of that time, so soon after the achievement of American liberty, assented to the enactment of laws, which placed the liberty of the citizens so much in jeopardy, the comforts of an ordinary felon, so far out of the reach of an ordinary man who was in prison, merely because he chose to speak and write his sentiments, that there is some hope for the relief of one section of the nation from the proscription which now controls it.

Mr. Lyon said to the friends of the Alien and Sedition law on the floor:

Let these gentlemen defend the marshal in carrying me in the most contumelious and degrading manner upwards of forty miles from the door of the jail in the county where I lived, which is a jail of the United States. Let them defend the marshal for throwing me into a stinking cell of about ten feet by sixteen—the common receptacle of thieves, murderers, and runaway negroes, without anything to keep the cold out where the light came in, and keeping me there four months, nearly one month of which without fire, not having the liberty to procure myself a stove, although in a cold, inclement season, whilst the house contained comfortable rooms in plenty, which I could have hired had I been allowed to do it, but he refused, notwithstanding my application to him, and the entreaties of several of my friends offering a security of $100,000 for my continuation in the appointed room during the term of my confinement.

He committed an assault upon Mr. Griswold, of Connecticut, at the time that the debate was proceeding upon the resolutions preferring articles of impeachment against Wm. Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, for conspiracy, which resulted in his expulsion from the Senate. It was also when Thomas Blount, a member from North Carolina, and a brother of the proposed victim of an impeachment, asked the House to excuse him from voting upon the articles, as it was also the time when he surrendered his brother for trial, and had a motion made to relieve the bail bond upon which he was a security.

Mr. Griswold, not satisfied, precipitated an attack upon Mr. Lyon with a big stick that had the appearance of a cord of wood. This was done, as the Annals state, before Mr. Lyon was enabled to resist, and which subjected him to several severe blows. Mr. Lyon seized a pair of tongs during the melee and resisted Griswold; all this upon the floor of Congress. Mr. Griswold, in the contest, got uppermost. The Annals say, "the members who until now looked on with amazement at the scene, without an attempt to put an end to it, got around the parties and separated them." They met again without the bar, and, but for the doorkeeper, would have renewed the combat. This was one of the most exciting scenes that ever occurred upon the floor of the House of Representatives, unless we except that of Keitt and Grow, in 1858. This later contest involved many members. The present Minister to France, Mr. Washburne, taking a part in it, which connected him with General Barksdale, who was killed at Gettysburg. This was only in the view that it was said he knocked General Barksdale down, which was published in the Republican press, but which Mr. Washburne repudiated when it was called to his attention.

To return to our subject, Mr. Lyon had been cashiered from the army in the Revolution, in which he was a paymaster; but it does not seem for anything venal or corrupt. He was unfortunately calculated to get into trouble. Mr. Lyon, during his incumbency, was guilty of a vulgar excess, which again entitled him to a motion for expulsion. It was not the result of natural blackguardism, but of that extravagance of passion which made him say things which he did not intend. Mr. Harper, of South Carolina, brought the question to the view of the House, but it went no further than a mere resolution, which the House did not pass.

Mr. Lyon went everywhere in Washington, boldly and freely speaking his sentiments in the capital, without fear of his persecutors, and it is the best encomium upon his own discharge of public duty, that he did not surrender to the prejudices of the time the prerogatives of a bold and fearless legislator.

Mr. Chipman, of Vermont, a United States Senator, was said, by Mr. Lyon, upon the floor of the House, to have been whipped by him. In the debate upon the breach of privilege growing out of the first difficulty between Messrs. Lyon and Griswold, the former stated it to have been a fact that he had whipped Senator Chipman at one time. Mr. Chipman addressed a letter to the House, which exhibited his personal relation of the affair, in which he stated that it was a mere trivial assault, not rising to the dignity of a fight. It is probable, however, that Lyon did whip Chipman when the former was a member of the Legislature, in 1780, and the latter of the lobby. Mr. Chipman in his communication says that Lyon called on him and offered him some indignity, because of his (Chipman's) work in the lobby, where he denounced him as an "ignorant Irish puppy." He had, he said, his knife in his hand, but he concluded to turn it into a pulling of hair, when Lyon turned himself into the arms of a Mr. Bradley, with his back towards him, and indulged in kicking with his two feet; while he (Chipman) turned the thing into a laugh by seizing Mr. Lyon's feet; and with the aid of Bradley, laid him on the floor; when Lyon arose and forced a laugh by saying, "Damn it, I will not be mad," and left the room.

There must have been whisky in all this. It certainly demonstrates that of the men of those days history has rather taught school children to believe too much of their saintly qualities. The fact that a Senator of the United States communicated to the House of Representatives that in 1785 he had participated in such a scene because of his action in the lobby, proves they possessed all the passions and weaknesses of other men.

Washington himself was not free from them. But upon this point I will say no more.

During the debate upon the continuation of the Sedition act, which was about to expire by its own limitation, Mr. Lyon spoke, in which he said, "Had I a wish for revenge, I would vote for it. I now reside in a country," referring to Kentucky, "where there is no danger of political persecution." Strange as it may appear, though he had moved to Kentucky, he still represented a district in Vermont, a district which after it had honored him as its representative tolerated his persecution as a freeman. Stranger still that the host of enemies his opposition to the alien and sedition laws had engendered on the floors of Congress, an *inhabitancy* of the State which he represented—required by the constitution—was not enforced by them against him. In view that they had previously tried to expel him, it is a wonder that they had not availed themselves of that constitutional justification.

At the close of his speech, after a tie vote, the Speaker gave the casting vote in its favor, and the continuation of the Sedition Act was passed the House, but failed in the Senate, and one of the most infamous laws that was ever conceived, even if we view it in comparison with the legislation of the present day, was permitted to die.

On the 3d of March, 1801, he voted on the last vote delivered in that Congress as a member of Congress from Vermont, and returned to his new home in Kentucky.

Kentucky was quick to adopt this vigorous son of the Emerald Isle, and honor him for his persecution. She had but recently thundered against the laws, the penalties of which he suffered, in her celebrated resolutions of '99, and she caressed this representative of her protest, and elected him to her Legislature. In 1803 she sent him to Congress, and vindicated the integrity of her own resolutions by choosing the man who was a victim to these legislative infamies against which she had protested. She sent him to Congress four times, during which he exhibited a great deal of force as a debater, and developed a taste for the general business of the House, which made him an efficient legislator. After his return from the representation of Kentucky he engaged in building gunboats for the war of 1812, at which he failed. He then went to trade with the Cherokee Indians, and was elected a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arkansas, which was then for the first time organized. His competitor, however, upon the ground of some informality, received the *prima facie* certificate and the seat. Mr. Lyon sent on to the House of Representatives a written protest, intending to follow it in person. With that view, he reached a town in Arkansas, where he was taken sick. That was the last of Matthew Lyon. He died in August, 1822, and the fierce antagonist of the alien and sedition laws was consigned to the shadows of a wild frontier grave.

A Murderer on Oratory.

We have received from a good friend in Virginia the following further illustration of the extent to which the insensibility of criminals is carried:

While still a very young man, on account of his uncommon ability and legal acquirements, Mr. Richard Coleman was made judge of one of the eastern circuits in Virginia in the year 18—. Having hitherto led the life of a student and scholar, he had no extended reputation except among his brethren, and as connected with the profession, and had never been in politics. Shortly after he went upon the bench a most cold-blooded and cruel murder was perpetrated in his district by a very notoriously bad man. The murderer was apprehended, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge C. proceeded to pronounce the sentence, the first he had ever had to, which he had prepared with great care, and, as he himself said, the best of which he was capable, and which he had afterward in similar sentences been obliged to make the basis of them all. Such was the solemnity of the occasion and the fervid eloquence of the judge, that all who listened to the sentence passed were moved to tears—all except the prisoner at the bar, who was observed to be looking at the ceiling, and to pay no attention whatever, appearing wholly indifferent to what was going on. After he had been remanded to jail, one of the junior members of the bar having his curiosity excited, and Judge C. also wishing to know what effect his eloquence had had upon the criminal, went into the cell where the prisoner was and inquired of him how he felt when Judge C. was passing sentence on him. "What!" said the criminal, "what do you mean?" "I mean when the judge was telling you that you were to be hung and urging you to prepare for the awful doom that awaited you." "You mean when he was talking to me?" "Yes." "Oh! I never paid no 'tention to Dick Coleman; he ain't no public speaker nohow."—[Galaxy.

☞ The use of electricity as an agent in aid of dental surgery is a novel scientific application. Dr. Bonwill exhibited, at a late meeting of the Franklin Institute, New-York, an electro-magnet, which was constructed to drive a plugging tool for filling teeth. By its agency the work of dentistry is said to be greatly lessened, and the time of an operation considerably shortened.

☞ A wife who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated became incensed at his indifference and exclaimed, "Oh, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes." To which the hardened wretch hiccupped, "'Tai-tain't no use, old woman, to b-b-bore for water here."

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	11:45 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	7:30 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:30 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Frankfort Accommodation, except Sunday	8:15 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle.	(Sundays excepted.)	Arrive Lou.
6:05 A. M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:55 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:30 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	9:10 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:30 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	3:15 P. M.
7:00 A. M.	and Nortonville	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	1:10 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:10 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:45 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
9:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday).	10:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Ex. (Daily)	9:45 P. M.
	St. Louis and Cincinnati accom. (Daily) ex. Sunday	7:10 A. M.
7:30 A. M. 5:30 P. M.	North Vernon accommodation (Daily) ex. Sund'y	7:10 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Fourth and Main 30 minutes earlier than above time.

CHRISTMAS!
Splendid Display
OF
CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ELEGANTLY FRAMED.
Wall Brackets,
Wall Pockets, Side Brackets, Parlor Tables, Book Shelves, Card Tables,
Medicine Chests, Corner Closets, Towel Racks, Letter Racks, Match Safes,
And an elegant line of new and beautiful
SWISS CARVINGS
☞ We also announce our New Gallery of Fine Arts now open to the public. Admission Free.
FITCH & LINDSEY,
75 Fourth Street.
de19 d&Su1stp

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GO TO
KLAUBER'S GALLERY,
Corner Third and Jefferson streets.
Full supply of Nice Photograph Frames on hand.
de2dim1stp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHROMOS, ALBUMS, &C.,
AT
ESCOTT'S,
68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
de18 d6

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
Parlor Furniture Manufactory
On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 281.
Having made preparations for a large trade this fall, I have on hand an immense stock of fine and ordinary Parlor Suits, of which I want to dispose of 100 to 150 Suits this month in order to make room and give employment to my workmen through the winter. Those who want to furnish their parlors now have a chance to purchase at New York prices and save expense of freight and packing and get the goods delivered in good order.
Very respectfully,
JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.
oc22 SuW&FtJa1

1871. Holiday Trade. 1871.
WALTON & BROTHERS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French and English China,
IRONSTONE CHINA, and COMMON EARTHENWARE,
Bohemian and American Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery; House, Hotel, and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,
136 Main street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We will offer our immense stock at greatly reduced prices for thirty days, in order to make room for our spring stock, now being shipped from Europe, thus offering a rare opportunity to those who wish to replenish their table-ware, and especially to those beginning housekeeping. Our stock is now larger and better assorted than ever before, comprising everything to be found in a first-class China and House-furnishing establishment. In our stock may be found a very large assortment of
Rich and Elegant French China; Decorated Gold-band and Plain White Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian and American Glassware in endless variety; Table and Pocket Cutlery, all grades;
Everything pertaining to the complete outfit of the table in
Rich Silver-plated Ware, Table Mats,
Fire-Sets, Plate-Warmers, Coal-Vases,
Coal-Buckets, Tea Trays and Waiters,
Japanned Toilet Sets, etc., etc.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
We invite the attention of merchants, housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and steamboat owners to an examination of our stock before making their purchases, assuring them that we will offer rare inducements to buy of us.
de3 SuTu&F1m WALTON & BROTHERS.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES!
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 [illegible]
Six months	6 [illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	1 [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $11 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One [illegible] ... [illegible]

The Sunday Courier-Journal, [illegible] to city subscribers, $13 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 [illegible]
Single copy, six months	1 [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 [illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

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Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

There are said to be twenty or twenty-five cases of small-pox in the penitentiary.

Golladay's grand Christmas drawing will take place Christmas night. One thousand prizes are offered, the capital prize being $1,000.

Dr. R. Peckover, of Paris, was once a clerk of the Bank of England, entering upon his duties before he had attained his fifteenth year.

Mr. James Arnold, of Clark county, killed a sheep not long since, that had three distinct horns. The third horn was just below the right ear, and was about six inches long.

Mr. Presley Thomas had in Georgetown on last court day a three-year-old steer which weighed 2,300 pounds, and judges of cattle think he is the finest animal in the State, Bourbon not excepted.

In the Fayette County Court, his Honor, the presiding Judge, delivered a decision regarding drunken men in the streets, to the effect that policemen had no right to arrest a drunken man, but conduct him carefully to his home, and next day procure a warrant against him.

After a trial of several months, the Kentucky Central railroad has determined to abandon the use of coal for generating steam. They commence on Monday next using wood again, as the grates burn out very fast, and considerable trouble is experienced in their frequent renewal, and the flying cinders are a source of great annoyance to travelers.

The Paris Kentuckian says: "'Squire Smith, of Centerville precinct, on entering his stable on Saturday morning found his fine young filly 'Shoo Fly' dead, having been poisoned the night previous. This was a valuable animal, going all the saddle gaits, and has taken a ribbon every time she has been shown, from a sucking colt, at the Paris, Cynthiana and Georgetown fairs. 'Squire Smith would not have taken $1,000 for the animal."

Of the court-day sales in Georgetown, the last number of the Times says: "Mr. A. W. Lydick furnishes the following sales: About 300 head of cattle on the market; best two-year-olds selling at 4 to 4½ cents; [illegible] per head; a few plugs [illegible] at prices ranging from $100@125. Horses were slow; sales common, $40@70; good, $70@100. Col. L. B. Offutt reports the following sales: Cattle sold at from 3½@4½; yearlings, at $[illegible]@27 50 per head, according to quality; mule colts, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per head; [illegible] mules, inferior, at [illegible]. There was a very large amount of cattle on the market, and some lots did not change hand."

The Georgetown Times says: "On Tuesday of last week, Mr. A. D. [illegible], of Clark county, was married to Miss [illegible] E. [illegible], of this place, in Cincinnati. They were accompanied by Mr. John [illegible] and Miss Mary H. Betts. The young man did not steal his fair bride, but, on the other hand, she stole him from his parents. Also, on Sunday previous, Mr. Asa Glass, of this county, to Miss Quisenberry, of Clark county. This is a very youthful couple, Mr. Glass not yet of age, and his bride just fifteen years. She was going to school to Mr. McDonald, on Dry Run, and he was very much excited about the runaways, as the lady was under his care. He came to town and telegraphed in every direction, but no good."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Military Institute at Austin, Texas, is in a prosperous condition.

Joe Jefferson will be the attraction at the New Memphis Theater during the holidays.

Burning gin-houses in South Carolina is as common now as it was in Alabama a year ago.

The H. I. Kimball House, in Atlanta, is advertised to be sold in January at Sheriff's sale to satisfy a laborer's lien.

The grand jury of Fulton county, Ga., have returned a true bill against Foster Blodgett. The next thing on the programme is to find Blodgett.

Mr. Penny, a prominent citizen living near Pulaski, Tennessee, leaped from a railroad train, while it was moving slowly, and broke both his legs last week.

In a little debate about negro equality at Newnan, Ga., the other day, Mr. Simeon Orr went through Mr. Johnson with a pocket-knife, and thence to jail.

It came out at Columbia, S. C., the other day, in the trial of a prisoner, that the witness had been to Washington, and had been there paid $200 by Akerman.

It is stated that Gov. Conley, of Georgia, has not pardoned George F. Page, the late Representative from Lee county, recently convicted of murder and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Taxation is a thing of so much concern in Florida that a man's conscience the other day would not allow him to sell sausages until he found out the amount of revenue stamps to go on each link.

Atlanta property, says the Constitution, can now be bought very low owing to the scarcity of money and the desire on the part of many to sell a part of their landed estate, in order to improve other property, raise funds for business purposes, &c., &c.

The Texas Gazette says: "A gentleman owing a ranche in Bexar county, sojourning in the city, has received information that his stock are dying from the severities of the winter and want of subsistence. He has given directions for feeding them on corn, which is worth one dollar and a half per bushel, rather than risk a farther loss."

Wednesday a Russian Admiral sailed through Memphis, en route for New Orleans, in order to put the fleet in readiness for the reception of Alexis. His signature on the books of the Overton Hotel was the admiration of half the city. It was of fourteen syllables, and ended with "off." The Russian Grand Duke will rush through Memphis ere long.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Peter McGloin went to the gas-works in New Orleans to seek employment, after which his friends heard nothing from him till his body was picked up in the new basin near Magnolia bridge. A coroner's inquest developed the fact that he had been murdered and thrown into the basin. There is no clew to the perpetrators, as yet, and the case is another New Orleans mystery.

A gentleman from Southern Texas says that President Juarez has enlisted fifteen hundred fighting men in that country and in Arkansas; that the men have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now in active service. Their officers were formerly in the Confederate army, and the men are said to be armed with Winchester rifles. Such a force will be able to make short work of the Mexican rebels.

A lot of negroes on the farm of Dr. Baldwin, seven miles from Montgomery, Ala., fell out with Mr. Jas. Emerson, who manages the farm, and on the 13th called at his house, armed with clubs and axes, to wreak their vengeance. Mr. Emerson got wind of their coming and made his escape. They guarded the house through the night, and then went to the city, where the sheriff got an inkling of the affair and arrested eight of the ringleaders.

A lottery man in New York received a letter from Jennie H. Tulle, of Cibolo, Selma, Texas, saying that she wrote to him because she had seen his name published as agent of the Havana lottery. Miss Tulle says: "I would like that my money would draw a prize. It would not only be a pleasure to myself, but a benefit to the lottery, as my father is a prominent man in western Texas. There are many waiting to invest if mine is a success."

A negro named Aaron Ross burglariously entered the basement of Colonel L. B. Thornton's residence, at Tuscumbia, Ala., one night last week, and, among other good things, found the Colonel's wine barrel. He sampled it, pronounced it first-rate, and concluded to imbibe. The more he got the more he wanted, until finally he got down, and too drunk to close the faucet. As a result, the wine all ran out on the floor, and the helpless burglar was taken in hand next morning and safely lodged in jail.

The Texas State Gazette says: "We learn from Col. Anderson, who has been engaged as civil engineer, by request of Gov. Davis, on the examination of the International railroad, as far as completed, that he found it one of the most superior roads in the country. He made at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour with perfect security. The iron is steel-faced, and sixty-four pounds to the yard. The depots have iron roofs, turning tables and bridges are made of iron, and all of the appointments after the latest style of improvement."

Governor Walker, of Virginia, on Saturday last granted a pardon to George Chahoon, ex-military mayor of Richmond, who has been twice convicted by the Hustings court and was under sentence of two years' confinement in the penitentiary for uttering a forged note and conspiring to defraud the Commonwealth of the Haunstein estate. The pardon was carried to the jail by Col. Thomas F. Owens, of the Governor's staff, and without unnecessary delay the prisoner was discharged. He was received at the jail by his wife and a large number of personal friends and escorted home in great triumph.

The fact that in the Congressional "Committee of Investigation" there is but one Senator who voted for Mr. Trumbull's resolution of inquiry would suggest a decided suspicion of whitewashing. Five for and one against does not promise very reliable results. Mr. President Grant has played a shrewd game, and five to one that his Administration, under the manipulation of this accommodating committee, comes out washed clean of every stain. It might with more propriety be called the Committee of [illegible].

Mr. James Parton has just published a small biography of George Washington, in which is published the following letter written by the first President to his nephew, Bushrod Washington. Times change, and the last President has adopted a strikingly opposite policy to that of his illustrious predecessor:

> You can not doubt my wishes to see you appointed to any office of power or emolument in the new Government, to the duties of which you are competent; but, however deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you as Attorney to the Federal District Court in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers in your own State, who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect and proof against just criticism; for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will pass unnoticed that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends or relations.

There must be an end to all things of the creative sort, and it is more than likely that we have reached the end of the original in Christmas literature. The January magazines come to us over-laden with Christmas verses, Christmas fiction and Christmas erudition, all borrowed from the poets, the story-tellers and the encyclopedias. There is nothing that we have not read before. It is the old, pleasant image of yule logs, holly-boughs and nut-brown ale, the old scraps of homely wit, the old quotations, the old genial odds and ends of the fire-side and round-table, which were not very new even in Ben Jonson's time. It may be that, like Port and Sherry, they gain by time. But it may be doubted whether they gain by being worked over, redistilled, reseasoned, and put in fresh bottles bearing modern labels. One had rather have the old wine, as it is, than the imitative stuff which is put upon us by the periodicals, which is really but a sad admixture of Hone and Dickens, illuminated with wood engravings.

The Story of Reconstruction.

In their new serial, "The Story of the Plebiscite," the Messieurs Erckmann-Chatrian propose to give the experience of "one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'yes,'" and in the opening sentence the imaginary autobiographer says: "I write this to show those who shall come after us how many evil-minded people there are in the world, and how little we ought to trust fair words; for we have been deceived in this village most abominably; we have been deceived by all sorts of people—by the sous prefets, by the prefet and by the ministers; by the cure and by the official gazettes; in a word, by each and all." One can imagine what will follow. Looking back over our own ups and downs it is not hard to anticipate what sort of a narrative an honest Frenchman will give of the events of the last twelve months; the grand hopes and schemes; the dreadful reverses and trials; the waste, ruin and oppression; the fears, petty troubles and suspense; the lies and the pillage of "glorious war." We too, here in America, know all about that sort of thing, and the worst of it is that, after seven years of peace, we are still in the midst of the jar and contention of civil feud, with the uncertain prospect of greater evils still to come, and the current routine of official falsehoods, broken promises and rapacious taxation to bear as best we may. The Story of the Plebiscite can hardly prove a more dismal recital than the story of reconstruction if it should be written out fairly and fully by one of the five hundred thousand Confederates who laid down their arms in 1865. The last seven years have been seven years of social, personal and political outrage on the part of the leaders of the Radical party. They began with no distinct idea in their minds, and they have pursued the one purpose of plunder with all the fickleness of the blunderer who undertakes to cut off a leg with a hatchet, having but one requisite to the operation—the hatchet. They have gone on deceiving the people until at this moment a proposition, coming from one of themselves, to investigate the boundless corruptions of the swarm of official parasites, is regarded as an act of disloyalty. One of the objects of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's story is to show "how little we ought to trust fair words." What uncommon fair words the people have had of the Republican leaders, and what execrably foul performances! They were going to restore the Union "as it was." They were going to give us civil service reform. They were going to reduce the national debt. They were going to administer the Government wisely, tolerantly and honestly. Observe the facts. Look at the whole South hedged round with bayonets and permeated by pillagers and subjected to martial law. Look at our taxes and our tariff. Look at the policy which pays one class of national creditors by robbing another class, saving at the spigot to waste at the bung. Behold the power already seized by the President and the submission given him by the party which he uses merely as a ladder to climb still higher. We have indeed been deceived by each and all. Congress has deceived us. The Executive has deceived us. The reports and addresses of Cabinet members have deceived us. Figures have lied like dogs. Newspapers that led the raid on Tammany have gone back on their record and become the partisans of corruption; and nothing but a new cut and shuffle—a complete change of parties—will mend matters. The party in power is powerless to reform itself. It has ceased to be useful, to be needful, to be upright and capable, having lost the original purpose and animus which brought it into existence. It has become thoroughly corrupt and fickle, a mere place-holder and place-hunter, which seeks to steal all there is and to take out a post-obit on the credit of the country. It is intolerant and intolerable, carrying things to the bad as fast as they can travel. The people only can stop the mad course of the stream, and, if they expect to save their Government from total revolution, they had better begin about it. For it is time.

The Law of Evidence.

The lawyers' convention which lately assembled in this city suggested to the Legislature some important changes in the law of evidence. We believe the proposed changes should be freely discussed through the public press. It is proposed to abolish all disqualification of persons to testify arising, first, from race; second, from interest or connection with the suit; third, from infamy, and fourth, from relationship to a party. These recommendations were not all adopted with unanimity; the largest vote cast was 154, while recommendation four was carried by a vote of 34 against 26, showing that at least three-fifths of the delegates did not vote on this important question.

The common law of England has been styled "the perfection of human reason." This praise is perhaps too high, still it is true that the rules of that law have worked well for centuries, and it would be well that, if changed, they be changed slowly and with caution, lest unforeseen evils ensue.

The removal of the disqualification of race is but a return to the common law doctrine. Our present law is a deviation from that doctrine, occasioned by the domestic institution of slavery. The removal of the cause is just reason for a return to the old paths.

It seems eminently proper that interest should no longer disqualify. Our law requires pleadings to be verified; and it seems an anomaly that a man should be required to appeal solemnly to God as to the truth of his statements, and yet be held unfit to testify. In the days of the old chancery practice answers were sworn to, but the oath had its weight in the determination of the cause. Verification of pleadings is now the law of the land, and this being the case, it is but consistent that interest should no longer absolutely disqualify. At the same time, restrictions and limitations should be thrown around the admission of such testimony; such as the restriction suggested by the convention, that neither party to a transaction is competent unless both are competent. This restriction is eminently wise. It seems that some restrictions are necessary as to the order of introducing witnesses. It would much promote perjury to allow a party to wait until his witnesses testified, and then be examined himself. It would present too strong a temptation to supply missing links in the testimony and fill up cracks and crevices. We trust the Legislature, in any changes it may make in the law of evidence, will carefully consider the limitations and restrictions proper to be imposed.

All nations, who swear their witnesses, allow some objections to competency. The settlement of controversies is the end of the administration of civil justice; but even the settlement of controversies is not more important than certain principles of public policy. The security of society rests to a great extent upon the sanctity of an oath. Hence certain law-givers would not permit any but decisory oaths. The ancient Hebrew law (so the Jews tell us) did not allow witnesses to be sworn; the defendant in certain cases of bailment might be sworn and his oath was conclusive. The English wager of law is analogous. St. Paul tells us that an oath for confirmation is an end of strife, and we presume no man was better acquainted with the laws of his day. We may say, without referring to other codes of law, that where perjury is common, the course of public justice is brought into contempt. The wise master-builders of the ancient common law no doubt had in view this principle of policy.

Most persons familiar with courts of justice will admit that falsehood is usually quickly detected upon cross-examination, and that lying witnesses are usually discredited. But the grave question recurs whether the additional light given in the administration of justice, by repealing the laws in reference to competency, will compensate for the possible injury to the public morals and to the general confidence in the sanctity of an oath. The tendency of modern thought is to ignore this principle of policy. We are told that men will lie and that our aim must be to detect them in their lies. In former times our courts would not permit an amendment to affidavits for continuance, and severely rebuked the practice of allowing a party to offer to make oath, &c., on the ground that such amendments and such offers set a snare for the party's conscience. The law seems now nearly to have forgotten this policy. At present, perjury seems to be on the increase. It is to be hoped that, when the law of evidence is changed, such rules of evidence will be framed as shall tend not only to the detection of perjury, but also to its prevention as far as possible.

Chicago Relief.

The report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, to which was intrusted the work of caring for the sufferers by the great fire and the distribution of all moneys and supplies given for that object, has been published, and is now before us. That portion of it referring to the manner in which the work has been done seems entirely satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon the citizens who have given up their time and energies without pecuniary compensation. From the report it appears that nearly seventy-five thousand persons were made homeless and destitute. All of the immediate necessities of these unfortunate people and the future wants, as far as practicable, have been provided for, so that the outlook is now much less gloomy than it appeared a few months since. The provision that has been made for the support of these thousands of destitute will be interesting in its details. After the first pressing exigencies for food and clothing, the necessity of shelter had next to be looked to. The system of barracks, from the great risk, sanitary and moral, attending it, would be manifestly a bad one, and it was therefore resolved to aid such applicants as desired it by constructing small dwellings which would each accommodate a single family. With this object there had been erected, up to the 18th of November, 5,497 of these small houses, each 20 by 16 feet, and providing for about thirty thousand persons. The houses are made very comfortable by thick felt lining for the inner walls, added to which are provided several chairs, a cooking-stove and utensils, a table, bedstead, bedding, and sufficient crockery for the use of a family—the total cost of dwelling and furniture $125. In many cases this amount will be refunded and a careful registration is kept of these as of all others to whom the society has afforded relief. Of course there are instances of imposition, but from the checks established by the society these have now become comparatively few and dangerous for those attempting the fraud. Barracks have been erected for the minimum number of those to be provided for, and of these there are four, in which are lodged one thousand families. The persons so provided for were those who had lived in tenements before the fire, and their condition is now, if anything, better than before. Strict sanitary and police regulations have been established for their well-being, and, among five thousand persons thus congregated, but one death has, as yet, occurred. The city has been divided into districts, for the better distribution of supplies, and the work, in this direction, has been thorough and complete. About fourteen thousand families receive weekly relief, which per centage will be increased with the coming of the colder months. The ratio is established for two adults and three children, and the total cost of food and fuel per week is $3 10 for each family. Clothing has been liberally supplied, although the demand has been and continues to be incessant and immense. The main part of the supply furnished from all parts of the country was of summer clothing, as the first which came to hand, and it has been found necessary to make large purchases of thicker material, as the colder weather has entailed additional suffering. The distribution of supplies of every sort has not been confined to applicants alone, but those who, from delicacy or sickness, or other causes, have refrained from asking for aid, have been sought out with the assistance of pastors and their wants supplied. Aid has also been given to charitable institutions. An employment bureau has been organized, which has done much toward providing work for capable men and women who were thrown out of employment by the disastrous effects of the conflagration. The sick have also been provided for by the aid of hospitals and dispensatories, and every possible means used for the alleviation of poverty and suffering. The report is not explicit as to the exact amount of money, besides supplies of food and clothing, received from all parts of the world, but the thanks of the society, in the name of the sufferers, are with heartfelt emphasis tendered to the benevolent of all nations who so promptly and largely came to the relief of their distressed brethren in burned Chicago.

☞ An exchange says: "Knowing the character and habits of the President as the country now does, the presumption is that whenever he recommend a measure to Congress which is to take money from the Treasury he sees a job it." Since the President has been forced by popular outcry to dispose of his stock in the Seneca Sandstone Company, it is but natural that he should be on the look-out for jobs. The popular sentiment is that the President should retire from the White House in virtuous poverty, but Grant is not the man to be fooled with any nonsense of that sort.

Progress in Russia.

The visit of Alexis and the proposed tour of his elder brother may or may not imply an enlargement of the traditionary exclusiveness of the Czar. But, this apart, it is quite sure that during the last six or seven years the Russians have displayed a mania for Russification. They would bring down everything—in their most civilized provinces above all—to one dead Russian level. The maintenance of German civilization in Riga is looked upon as an insult; the continued existence of Polish civilization in Warsaw is at once an insult and a danger. The strangest part of the matter is the conviction the Russians seem to entertain that, with a little good will, a German might, if so disposed, cease to be a German, a Pole to be a Pole. The old belief in the efficacy of edicts and proclamations is at the root of this delusion; a belief which shows that the Russians, whatever changes may recently have been made in their laws, have, at all events not ceased to be Russians. A very few years ago, educated Russians were ashamed of their own language, which they considered fit only to be spoken by their peasants and domestic servants; and Russian ladies have been heard to remark that it must be very unpleasant to live in a country where the servants waiting at table and their masters spoke the same tongue. Now, masters as well as servants speak Russian; and what astonishes so many Russians is that in Russia there should be found whole masses of population to whom the Russian language is unfamiliar and all but unknown. Fifteen years ago, not to have too thorough a knowledge of Russian was a mark of high breeding in an inhabitant of Moscow; and the Muscovite exquisite, as represented on the Russian stage, swore that he did not understand Russian at all. In our own day the Poles of what until lately was called the Kingdom of Poland, the Germans of what until lately were considered the German provinces of Russia, are denounced for not habitually speaking Russian among themselves, are charged with affecting ignorance of the State language, and are told very plainly that to persist in refusing it recognition will be looked upon by true Russians as an affront and a sign of disaffection. In a recent number of the Russian Government journal published at Riga attention is called to the fact—an astonishing fact, the writer considers it—that in a city which has belonged for more than a century and a half to Russia, which numbers more than thirty thousand "Russian-born" inhabitants, and which has extensive commercial dealings with the interior of Russia, there are but two commercial houses which proclaim the nature of their business in the Russian language. The others either do not use Russian at all in their affairs, or use it side by side with German. Checks, receipts, forms of accounts, are all printed in German; and over the door of one of the shops in the principal street of Riga may be seen this inscription; "Russian is spoken here." "What," asks the indignant writer, "would the Prussians say if, in one of their towns—Dantzic, for instance—they should see written up over a shop, 'Here they speak German!'"

The surprise expressed by the Russian journalist is not well-grounded. If the striking example of Strasburg did not suffice to show that language is no test of nationality, we need only point to the Channel Islands—"a corner of Normandy," as Francois Hugo calls the group—where the people speak bad French and consider themselves good English. How perplexed the editor of the Riga Messenger would feel if, imagining himself for a moment an Englishman, he were to reflect on the fact that for eight hundred years the Channel Islands have formed part of the English monarchy, and that the mass of the inhabitants have not yet learned to speak English.

☞ The Ohio State Journal says: "While T. D. Jones was in Columbus, modeling his bust of Chase, a young man of the Sparkler order of architecture approached him one night at a social gathering with the inquiry: 'Er-er—say! Er-er—so you're the man—er—that makes mud heads, ain't you?' 'Yes,' said old Tom, blandly, 'do you want a new one?'" Of course "old Tom" conceived and modeled this exceedingly feeble joke himself; and feeble as it is, we have no idea that the best of his busts possesses half as much merit.

☞ A Western editor recently picked up a note-book containing the following entries: "Monday—Buy a gallon of whisky to-day; take four drinks. Tuesday—Get a gallon of whisky; also get shaved; don't get drunk. Wednesday—See if the whisky is out; also, don't drink until after dinner; also see about more whisky." It is very evident that, if that man didn't keep a diary to refresh his memory, he would perish for the want of a drink without suspecting what was the matter with him.

☞ There is a gentleman in Congress by the name of Snapp—Snapp with two p's. And Mr. Snapp has introduced a resolution to abolish the printing and transporting of public documents at the public expense. It is evidently the object of Mr. Snapp to deprive us of our Patent Office Reports. Deny us that inestimable luxury, and what else is there in life that is worth living for? In the name of goodness, Snapp, don't.

☞ A lady of Connecticut writes the New York Tribune that she has a curiosity which she desires to present to the Russian Grand Duke—"a picture-frame made of toe-nails, the only one in the world." Of course the Grand Duke ought to have it. A G. D. who goes through life without having possessed a picture-frame made of toe-nails, or something of that sort, strikes us as having lived pretty much in vain.

☞ The doctors held a meeting in New York the other day to take steps to secure legislation against quackery. This is nonsense. When the people make up their minds to take Dr. John Smith's Compound Concentrated Extract of Pot-hooks and Grid-irons, for any of the ills to which flesh is heir, they are going to do it in spite of all the legislative enactments in the world.

☞ Senator Nye said in a little speech the other day that "there are certain gentlemen in the Republican party who think the President is becoming too popular." Grant is already too popular. When such a man as he can scare up twenty men who are willing to vote for him for any responsible office whatever, he is just twenty times more popular than he deserves to be.

☞ Tom Scott seems already to have played out as a candidate for the Presidency. But if the Cincinnati Enquirer realized two dollars and a half by nominating him, it has fully accomplished its object, and we may say of Scott as Byron says of young Howard, who went up at Waterloo—

> Oh, brief and brilliant was his young career.

☞ A Boston journal—the Boston Post, in point of fact—says "Grant doesn't see why his twelve or thirteen relations shouldn't hold intimate relations with the Government." And he is accordingly very careful to see that they, in addition to his other nine hundred and eighty-seven or eight relations, *do* hold intimate relations with the Government.

☞ Seventy-five Algerian pilgrims on their way to Mecca were drowned at Alexandria, in Egypt, the other day, and we are told that "the event created a sensation in Alexandria." We have always thought that if a similar sensation could have been created at Plymouth Rock on a certain occasion, this continent of ours would have been much better off.

☞ It is said that, at a recent auction in Jersey City, Horace Greeley's history of the late war sold for less than Josh Billings's almanac. But this is not strange, for Greeley, as a humorist, spells rather too well to be popularly considered the equal of Billings, of whom it may be said that to him correct orthography would be oblivion.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Newman's Glycerined Camphor Ice for chapped hands, face and lips, and roughness of the skin, &c. Drug Store, Fifth and Walnut.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 154 south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, J. H. Clews, successor. New goods just received this morning. Dolls, Liquor Sets, Black Walnut Brackets and Wall Pockets, Baskets, Wagons and Carts, Children's and Ladies' Chairs, in full line, Baby Bedsteads, Silver Plated Ware, Coal Vases and Fire Sets, Motto Cups and Vases, Canary Singers and Cages. These goods, ordered exclusively for Christmas, were delayed in transit, and will be offered at prices to insure sales at once. de22 d2

Christmas Meat.

William and R. Mitchel, of Central Market, will kill on Saturday for Christmas market two mammoth cattle, the finest that can possibly be procured. These cattle weigh respectively 2,615 and 2,100 pounds, and have taken the first premium at six different fairs. Give them an early call and secure choice cuts. de22 d2

☞ The effect from which upper Blue Lick water obtains its highest and most valuable character, is its alterative power, or that peculiar action by which it effects salutary changes in the blood, in the various secretions and upon the various tissues of the body. For family use it is now supplied in bottles carefully filled at the spring. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents. de22 d6

☞ Santa Claus will appear at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, on Christmas night, and will present one thousand splendid prizes to the patrons of Golladay's gift enterprise.

All Catholics

should call at Flaggenborg & Horre's Catholic Book Store, No. 90 West Market street, between Third and Fourth, to purchase their Christmas Gifts. They have a complete stock of Catholic Books, Crucifixes, &c., and sell at reduced prices. Give them a call. de22 d4

Silver-plated Ware.

Tea Sets, Castors, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Napkin Rings, &c., at DOLFINGER'S China Store. de17d7

☞ Newman's Sirup Hoarhound and Elecampane is an effectual and harmless remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—at the Family Drug Store, Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

☞ Vases, Cologne Sets, Parian Marble Figures at very low prices at DOLFINGER'S China Store. de17d7

Just Received

A large and varied assortment of goods suitable for Holiday presents. Order Cases, Perfume Boxes, Handsome Cut Glass, and Gilt Bottles Travelling Cases, Alexander Perfumers, Plaid goods in great variety. Genuine Lubin extracts, soaps and toilet powder, elegant plate glass hand mirrors, ivory toilet sets, shell dressing combs, fine pocket cutlery. The largest and choicest selection of fancy goods offered in this market, all of which are offered at the very lowest prices at Newman's Family Drug Store, corner Fifth and Walnut streets. de17dtf.

Holiday Presents.

At DOLFINGER'S China store, 98 Market street. de17d7

☞ Newman's Chlorate Potash Lozenges—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

☞ Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

☞ The largest variety of Motto Cups and Mugs at DOLFINGER'S China Store. de17d7

☞ Newman's Bronchial Tablets—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

By Express—For Gents.

Elegant bows, scarfs, ties, gloves, silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, dress shirts, fine hosiery, &c., at Bliss' Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, above Fifth. de19 d5

☞ Decorated, gold band and plain white Dinner, Tea, Tete-a-tete and Chamber Sets, all of the newest styles at DOLFINGER'S China Store, 98 Market street. de17d7

MARRIED.

WIATT—RUSSELL—By the Rev. J. B. Wood, at the residence of the bride, Dec. 20, 1871, Mr. William Wiatt to Mrs. Ann Russell, all of this city.

DIED.

DUNHAM—On the morning of the 21st, of typhoid-pneumonia, Capt. L. B. Dunham, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 273 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, on the 22d, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ULMER—On Thursday evening, December 21st, Daniel Ulmer, aged 62 years, 5 months and 9 days.

His funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Notice to Ladies.

S. H. PRATHER & CO., corner of Fifth and Jefferson, are selling first-class Furs at less than wholesale prices. de21 d3*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called meeting of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M. to be held this (Friday) evening, Dec. 22, 1871, at 7 o'clock. Work in the 2d degree. By order of the Lodge.

Attest: JAMES McBURNIE, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. By order of

JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P.

E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R∴ A∴ C∴, No. 18, will meet in called communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in Mark and Past. By order of

A. H. GARDNER, H. P.

SAM'L CASSEDAY, Jr., Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., will hold a called meeting, at their room, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock. Work in the E. A. degree.

J. M. S. McCORKLE, Secretary.

Holiday Gifts.

If you want to buy cheap Hats, Caps, Fur Collars, Gloves, Robes, or Ladies' Furs, call at S. H. PRATHER & CO'S, corner Fifth and Jefferson. de21 d3*

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the Second National Bank at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, at the Close of Business on the 16th day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$332,700 78
Overdrafts		608 45
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		17,000 00
Due from approved Associations in N. Y. City		44,626 94
Due from National Banks		12,959 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers		18,856 64
Furniture and Fixtures		3,000 00
Current Expenses		1,202 35
Premiums Paid		1,300 00
Checks and other Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps		1,415 40
Bills of National Banks		498 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)		751 25
Legal Tender Notes		[illegible]
		$808,014 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund		15,466 12
Discount	$4,871 55	
Exchange and Interest	1,000 95	
Profit and Loss	11,258 40	17,130 90
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Amount on hand	$ 57 00	
Amount with Comptroller for burning	1,400 00	1,457 00
Amount outstanding		268,543 00
Individual Deposits		62,925 16
Due to National Banks		71,491 75
Due to State Banks and Bankers		4,631 87
Notes and Bills rediscounted		32,837 24
Bills payable		30,000 00
		$808,014 65

I, Geo. S. Allison, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Louisville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: JAS. BRIDGEFORD, J. A. BRIDGES, E. C. BOHNE, Direct'rs

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1871. J. C. BARTLETT, N. P. J. C.

SILVERWARE---MUSIC BOXES

Solid Silver Tea Sets.

JUST received at WM. KENDRICK'S, 114 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. de22 d1w

Music-Boxes, from 6 to 12 Airs.

JUST received at WM. KENDRICK'S, 114 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. de22 d1w

Fancy Robes, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves

AT S. H. PRATHER & CO.'S, corner Fifth and Jefferson. de21 d3*

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

EGG size, $12; Nut, $11 per ton, delivered. Apply to F. E. STICKNEY & CO., 107 Third street. de16 eodim

COAL.

S. W. CLOYD.

DEALER IN PITTSBURGH COAL, is selling the best article at the lowest market-price, and will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Office No. 112 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets. no28 S&W&Fim

JEWELRY.

Christmas is Coming!

M. C. RAMSEY'S

Jewelry Store

IS overflowingly full of new and beautiful good no26 eodtJal

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

A [illegible] having [illegible] M. GOLDSMITH, * No. 137 Clay st., between Main and Washington.

Force and Precaution.

This is a season of the year when the [illegible] that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced, the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine, or, rather, can as much be proved? for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative. de18 eod3&w1

A MILLION IN THE FIELD!

Yes, a million of men, to say nothing of the ladies, know by experience that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

produces shades of color that seem to have been brought out by nature herself. They know, too, that it is free from all injurious matter, because they have used it for years, and thus tested it by a process more certain than even chemical analysis itself. In fact the daily experience of multitudes of both sexes confirms the declaration of the first analytical chemist in America, that the Excelsior Dye contains "nothing deleterious to health." A good dressing should be used after the dyeing, and the best is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

no23 eodd&w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect Hair Dye. No Ridiculous Tints; no disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York. oc7 deod&weowly

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se25 eodom

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, au16 MoWFr6m Agents, New York.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Seventh and Hill streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That a well shall be dug and walled at the intersection of Seventh and Hill streets. Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved July 1, 1869, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the mode of executing contracts for digging and walling wells in the city of Louisville," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved July 14, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of making wells."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eleventh cross street and Portland avenue (northeast corner).

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That a well shall be dug and walled at the intersection of Eleventh cross street and Portland avenue (northeast corner).

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved July 1, 1869, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the mode of executing contracts for digging and walling wells in the city of Louisville," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved July 14, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of making wells."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-sixth and Bank streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That a well shall be dug and walled at the intersection of Twenty-sixth and Bank streets. Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved July 1, 1869, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the mode of executing contracts for digging and walling wells in the city of Louisville," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved July 14, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of making wells."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from Thirteenth street to a point 210 feet east of Thirteenth street, and between Main and Market streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That the alley from east side of Thirteenth street to a point 210 feet east of Thirteenth street, and between Main and Market streets, excepting [illegible] feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of general ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

METHODIST BOOKS.

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Methodist Hymn Books.

Velvet Hymns.

12mo	$12 00
18mo	10 00
24mo	8 00
72mo	5 00

Turkey Morocco Hymns--Best Quality.

12mo	$5 75
18mo	5 25
24mo	4 50
72mo	1 50

Turkey Morocco Hymns--Cheaper Quality.

12mo	$5.00
18mo	3 75
24mo	$3 00 to 4 00
72mo	1 25

Bibles.

Family Bibles ... from 75 cents to 30 00

For sale by WILLIAM CROWEY, de20 d6 290 West Mainstreet.

METHODIST BOOKS.

FOR the convenience of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Kentucky and adjoining states, I have completed such an arrangement with the Southern Methodist Publishing House as will enable me to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the books published by them, including the books of their general catalogue, which will be sold at same price as by the publishing house. All orders promptly attended to.

Terms cash, accompanying the order, or goods sent C. O. D. WILLIAM CROWEY, de20 d6 290 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

CHRISTMAS! ATTENTION!

Great Clearance Sale.

Until Christmas we shall sell the following Goods, Regardless of Cost: Ladies' Woolen and Fleeced Hose; Children's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; Men's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; all kinds of Underskirts & Drawers; all kinds of Winter Gloves; Fancy Woolens, Knit Jackets, Silk and Linen H'dkerchiefs. Call early at BLISS'S Stocking Factory, 148 Market, above 5th. [de16 d7exMo]

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE AUGUSTA CANAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Managers of the said canal at the Engineer's office, No. 5, old postoffice range, McIntosh street, in the city of Augusta, Ga., until 12 o'clock M., the 15th day of January next, for enlarging and improving the said canal to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, water surface, and to a depth of eleven feet. The length of the canal is seven miles.

The line is now ready for inspection. The specifications for the whole work and the plans and drawings of the mechanical structures will be ready for exhibition at the said office by the 15th day of December inst.

Blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, who are requested to fill with prices all the items therein, whether there are or not approximate quantities given in the exhibits of the Engineer's office.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to accept such bids as shall, to them, appear to be for the best interest of the city.

Proposals having unreasonable prices for items not named among the approximate quantities exhibited at the Engineer's office will not be canvassed.

The whole work is to be completed and brought into use within eighteen, and some part of it within six, months from the day of February, 1872.

A guarantee from responsible parties that the bidder will immediately, upon notification of the acceptance of his bid, execute with the Board of Managers a contract for constructing all or some specified part of the work bid for within the time above mentioned, and that he (the bidder) shall furnish satisfactory sureties that he will faithfully perform the same, must accompany each bid.

Monthly estimates of the work performed will be made, and relative prices paid for the same, less 15 per cent.

Address proposals "To the President of the Board of Managers of the Augusta Canal, No. 5, old Postoffice Range, McIntosh street, Augusta, Ga."

By order of the Board of Managers.

C. A. OLMSTEAD, Engineer.

December 9th, 1871. de13 d2M&W

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE SINKING FUND.

THE interest on Louisville Water Bonds, due in New York on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at this office until the 25th inst. de19 d6 BARRY STUCKEY, Treasurer.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

[illegible] the rates of wharfage and rules and regulations of the wharves.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: [illegible] this ordinance all steamboats, barges, keelboats, flatboats and coalboats coming to or landing or lying at the wharves of the city of Louisville shall pay wharfage as follows, viz:

For each steamboat [illegible] ... [illegible]

For each day or part of day thereafter ... [illegible]

[illegible]

For each steamboat of 200 tons and under 300 tons for the first 24 hours or any part thereof ... [illegible]

For each day or part of day thereafter ... [illegible]

For each steamboat of 700 tons and under 800 tons for the first 24 hours or any part thereof ... [illegible]

For each day or part of day thereafter ... 9 50

For each steamboat of 800 tons or upwards for the first day or any part thereof ... 20 00

For each day or part of day thereafter ... 10 00

For barges, flatboats, or keelboats 75 feet long or under, for each day or part of day ... 2 00

For barges, flatboats or keelboats 100 feet long and over 75 feet in length for first day or part thereof ... 3 00

For each additional day or part thereof ... 2 50

For barges, flatboats, or keelboats over 100 feet in length for first day or part thereof ... 5 00

For each day or part of day thereafter ... 2 50

For each coalboat used for unloading coal for each day above First street ... 1 50

Below First street ... 1 50

Sec. 2. But each steamboat of more than 400 tons burden plying as a regular daily packet shall pay 50 per cent. of [illegible] per day, and each such boat under 400 tons burden shall pay as per rates of wharfage embraced in the first section of this ordinance, and each steamboat landing at the wharf to be unloaded in building, or to be furnished with machinery or equipments, or to undergo repairs, shall not pay any wharfage until said boat begins to receive passengers or freight for her voyage.

Sec. 3. [illegible] Board of General Council [illegible] may appropriate and designate a landing for any daily line of steamboats, which, when designated, shall be kept accessible to the boats of said line, [illegible] shall be subject to such rates, rules, and regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance or resolution.

Sec. 4. All steamboats, barges, flatboats, and keelboats coming to or leaving the wharves within the city shall be governed by the following rules and regulations: Boats not receiving or discharging cargo shall give place to boats ready to receive or discharge cargo. Every master, captain, or owner of any such boat not receiving or discharging cargo, or the person in charge thereof who shall refuse or fail to give place as aforesaid, when directed by the Wharfmaster, shall forfeit and be fined $10 for each offense.

Sec. 5. [illegible] boats coming to or landing at the city [illegible] shall give place to steamboats. Any master, captain, or owner of such boat or person having such boat in charge who shall refuse or fail to give place, as aforesaid, when required by the Wharfmaster, shall forfeit and be fined $10 for each offense.

Sec. 6. Any boat anchoring in front of the city wharves, to load or unload or receive or discharge freight, shall be charged and pay the same wharfage as if such boat was fastened to the shore.

No person or persons having charge of any boat, or being the master or owner thereof, shall suffer the same to ground within the city, or suffer water to remain in such boat until the water becomes stagnant or offensive, under the penalty of $10 fine for each day it shall so remain.

Sec. 7. No person or persons commanding or having charge of any steamboat or other boat shall neglect or refuse or fail to pay the wharfage to the Wharfmaster under penalty of a fine of $10 for each offense.

Sec. 8. No person or persons shall break or injure the pavement of any part of said wharf, or obstruct the same or any part thereof, with goods or other things, making daily, or when required to remove such obstructions by the Wharfmaster, or shall drift-wood or timber upon the wharf without permission of the Wharfmaster, under the penalty of a fine of $5 for each offense. No person or persons shall permit goods or things of any description to remain on the wharf longer than forty-eight hours after they have been unloaded from a boat or barge. No person or persons shall allow freight to remain on the wharf, whether going to or coming from steamboats or barges, under penalty of a fine of $10, and after the expiration of said forty-eight hours said goods or other things shall be subject to be removed by the Wharfmaster at the expense of the owner or owners of such goods or things.

Sec. 9. No master, person in charge, owner, or owners of any boat shall permit or suffer the same to sink, through carelessness, in the Ohio river opposite the wharves of the city, under the penalty of a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Should any boat sink or be sunk in said river in front of the city wharves, the master, owner or owners, or person who has the charge of the same, shall raise such boat and take out of the river the cargo or load, if any, when required to do so by the Wharfmaster, under a penalty of a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each day the same shall remain.

Sec. 10. No raft, or logs, or lumber of any description shall be permitted to land at the city wharves below First street without the consent of the Wharfmaster.

Sec. 11. All packets making Louisville their terminus, making daily, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly trips, shall pay two-thirds of the rates for the first day and one-half of the succeeding day rates for each succeeding day; and all regular packets making Louisville their terminus, and laying over one day, shall pay only one-half rates for each succeeding day, as named in section one.

Sec. 12. All other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Fourteenth street from Broadway to Delaware street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That Fourteenth street, from the south side of Broadway to the north side of Delaware street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and by curbing, block-paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way of the same with the McAdam pavement, according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways." To be contracted for by squares.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 12th day of December, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Chestnut and Madison streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between Chestnut and Madison streets, shall be improved by grading and paving with block-stone the same according to the provisions of general ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Quincy street from Adams to Webster street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That Quincy street, from the west side of Adams street to the east side of Webster street, excepting six eight-twelfths feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and by curbing, block paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way of the same with the Telford-McAdam pavement, according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixth street and Weissinger avenue.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of Sixth street and Weissinger avenue, of the capacity of five hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Mary and Logan streets, in Germantown.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville: That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of Mary street and Logan street, of the capacity of nine hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1st, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twentieth, if extended, and High streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of Twentieth street, if extended, and High street, of the capacity of five hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Milk and Shelby streets, in Germantown.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of Milk street and Shelby street, of the capacity of nine hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Magnolia avenue and Levering street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That a cistern shall be constructed at or near the intersection of Magnolia avenue and Levering street, of the capacity of five hundred barrels.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and with an ordinance approved June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns," and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property, as provided for in an ordinance approved 10th September, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the construction and the cost of making cisterns."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing compensation to the Wharfmaster.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the compensation of the Wharfmaster be, in full, for his services and those of his deputies, shall be ten per cent. upon all sums by him collected for wharfage, and duly accounted for to the City Treasurer; but when the fees of his office shall exceed [illegible] per annum, the balance shall be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 2. All ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. This ordinance to be in force when the [illegible] regulating wharfage [illegible] passed.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved December 12, 1871.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

INSURANCE.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

N. W. corner of Main and Bullitt sts.

Home Insurance Co. of N. Y.

Assets over $5,000,000.

North British and Mercantile of London.

Assets over [illegible]

Citizens' - - - of New York.

Assets over $700,000.

Springfield F. & M., of Mass.

Assets over $750,000.

After Paying All Chicago Losses!

☞ Good risks of all kinds insured at current rates.

☞ Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO., Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples.

500 BBLS. of Missouri Jenneting and Buno Apples. For sale to close consignment by A. T. FULLERTON, Corner Third and Main.

River Apples, &c.

2 FLATBOAT loads of Apples, Potatoes, and Onions, on consignment and sale by A. T. FULLERTON, Corner of Third and Main.

Apples for Christmas.

3 CARS of choice Michigan Apples on consignment and for sale low by A. T. FULLERTON, Fruit Commission Merchant and Produce Broker, corner of Main and Third streets, next to Bank of Kentucky.

Storage.

CELLAR and sub-cellar for rent. Apply to J. M. DAVIS & CO., de22 d3 317 Main, between Eighth and Ninth.

Notice.

CHRISTMAS coming but once a year, according to all recognized rules, Ben. Metzer, corner of Third and Breckinridge; I. David, on Jefferson, between First and Second; Ben. Burrer, on Green, between Preston and Jackson; Mrs. Davis, on Clay, between Chestnut and Madison; Louis Dierkop & Co., Preston and Laurel streets, and Henry Overbergen, Seventh and York streets, have made a careful and good selection of fine cattle. Mr. Metzer's cattle will weigh 3,370 lbs. Mr. David's will weigh 3,200, and the others will average 1,800 a piece. All these cattle will be butchered for the Christmas market and sold at their respective stores. Everybody is respectfully solicited to call and see these meats before purchasing their Christmas roasts elsewhere. de19 d5

Drugs.

500 LBS Carb. Magnesia; 200 lbs Gum Assafoetida; 200 lbs Powdered Aloes; 200 lbs Calomel.

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., se29 eodif Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Chemicals and Specialties.

RIGAUD'S French Perfumery; Grimault's French Preparations; 50 lbs Hydrate Chloral; 50 lbs Carbolic Acid; Burrough's Fluid Extracts; Caswell & Hazard's Preparations. Dental, Surgical, and Dissecting Instruments.

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO., se29 eodif Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

DRY GOODS.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth street, are just in receipt of the following Goods:

Dress Goods.

150 pcs Empress Cloth, all colors;
200 pcs Bonjour's All Wool Delaines;
200 pcs French Merino;
200 pcs Fancy Reps;
250 pcs Fancy Plaids, assorted;
300 pcs Printed Delaines;
200 pcs ¾ Plain Alpacas;
300 pcs ¾ Corded Alpacas;
100 pcs ¾ Fancy Figured Alpacas.

Lusters.

300 pcs Pure Mohair, black and assorted;
300 pcs Demi " " "
300 pcs Alpaca Luster;
100 pcs Colored Alpaca Lusters.

Ginghams.

500 pcs Gordon's Ginghams;
1,000 pcs Amoskeag "
300 pcs Baird's Scotch "

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 267 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

FALL OF 1871,

Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c. oc24 d2m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

PIANOS.

GREAT BARGAINS

- IN -

PIANOS.

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of the celebrated KNABE & DECKER PIANO, which I offer at Greatly Reduced Prices. Parties desiring to purchase a good piano, for Christmas presents, can save from $100 to $200 by calling on me and getting one of my instruments. New 7-octave Rosewood Pianos from $300 up.

Pianos rented and the rent applied to the purchase.

I also offer my great assortment in

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Drums, Strings, Music-boxes, &c.,

From now to New Year's 25 per cent. lower than the usual market price.

HENRY KNOEFEL'S,

de17 d7 New Music Store, 68 Market st.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 d6f

LACE GOODS.

RICH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

- AT -

OTTO RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth Street.

REAL Point and Point Applique Collars. Real Point and Point Applique Handkerchiefs. Real Valenc. Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs. Real French Embroidered Collars and Cuffs. Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.

Also a lot of rich embroidered Table-Covers, which I offer at very low prices. de17

JOB PRINTING.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

Job Printing

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB-ROOMS.

Every variety, from a Visiting-card to a Mammoth Poster, done with neatness and dispatch.

Mercantile Work a Specialty.

New Type and New Presses Just received. J. H. STACKHOUSE.

☞ Office in second story Courier-Journal buildings, Jefferson street. no9 deodtf

APOTHECARIES.

SAUDER & JONES,

APOTHECARIES,

Corner Second and Green & First & Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE.

no30 dim

FURNITURE.

JOHN SIMM & CO.,

Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture.

STORE AND OFFICE 805 West Main. Warerooms Eighth street, between Main and river. Factory in rear of store.

Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets.

no18 W F&Suif

HOTELS.

BENTLEY HOUSE

Northeast corner Eighth and Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

no23 eodim J. C. BENTLEY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORAN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 472 & 474 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

WINTERSMITH'S

Tonic Sirup

- OR -

IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—the Chills Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of the chill medicines now in use), are aware that these medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

TESTIMONY.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

February 27th, 1871.

Remarkable Cure

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 25, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Sirup highly spoken of as certain cure, in a lucky moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—made a complete cure. Though it is now near a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor,

Gratefully yours,

JOHN M. FERGUSON.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY,

Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Testimonial of R. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold.

Respectfully,

R. C. COLGAN,

Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky. au8

WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

- AND -

PAREIRA BRAVA.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to the other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and, wherever it has been introduced, none other can be sold. For all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Chronic Gleet, Leucorrhea or Whites, &c., it is a certain cure. Those with shattered constitutions, and who long for youthful-vigor, in fact, a new existence, will find in this remedy the long-looked-for "fountain of youth." It gives health, life and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After All Other Remedies Had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.

Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief. I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours truly, JOHN H. KERR, Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, KY.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be entirely relieved. E. H. BENTON.

February 17, 1871.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

W. P. BENEDICT.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents,

my31 eodtf 237 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Dec. 3, 1871.]

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible] A. M.	Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail	10:[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Nashville [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Richmond & Livingston [illegible] Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.

The [illegible] A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of [illegible] Junction. Passengers for those stations should take the [illegible] A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:30 P. M. and 5:50 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:35 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 8:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southwestern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping-car for Nashville on 11:45 P. M. train will be in depot at 8:30 P. M., for reception of passengers, thus affording a full night's rest.

Bardstown accommodation connects at Samuels' Station with stages to and from Chaplin, Fairfield, and Bloomfield.

☞ For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to sleeping-cars, through connections with railroad and stage lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

de3 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

At corner Fourth and Main, under National Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cin'ti Ex. daily ex. Sunday	3:30 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
St. Louis and Cin. Ex., daily	2:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.
North Vernon Accommoda'n	7:00 A. M.	7:45 P. M.

The 3:15 P. M. train to St. Louis and 9:45 P. M. train from Cincinnati run daily. no18 dtf

MITCHELL ROUTE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

72 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE

- TO -

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,

- AND -

All Points West

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Tickets for sale at company's general ticket office southeast corner Fourth and Main streets, under National Hotel. Also, southwest corner Fourth and Main, and at Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

	Arrives.	Departs.
St. Louis Express	7:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	7:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M.

The [illegible] departing and the 7:00 A. M. arriving run daily.

New, elegant reclining-chair cars on [illegible] P. M. to St. Louis daily, returning at 7:00 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above.

Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at hotels or private residences FREE.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Superintendent.

S. K. HOOPER, General Ticket Agent.

D. K. BRUCE, Southern Passenger Agent, Southwest corner Fourth and Main sts., ja20 dtf Louisville, Kentucky.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Through Routes to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	6:00 A. M.	11:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line "	7:20 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P. M.	12:35 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex. Saturday	10:40 P. M.	3:30 A. M.
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	6:00 A. M.	6:25 P. M.
Lexington Exp. ex. Sunday	2:20 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Frankfort Accom'n, ex. Sunday	4:20 P. M.	8:15 A. M.

Sleeping-cars on 10:40 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices: Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping-cars. Through car for Shelbyville leaves at 3:55 P. M.

no21 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

- AND -

Eastern Cities

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

[illegible] A. M. Express, daily except Sunday. Pullman Palace Cars on this train from Louisville to New York without change via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle road. Connects for Chicago and Northwest. [illegible] P. M. Express daily. Pullman Palace Cars on this train to Chicago, without change, and from Cambridge City to New York via Pan-Handle without change. Connects at Indianapolis with Bee-Line for Cleveland, Buffalo, and the East.

[illegible] P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis without change, and Pullman Palace Cars from Indianapolis to [illegible] without change.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and Depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my18 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

Private Medical Dispensary.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale—price 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps.

Also, M. Le Cras' French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M. DR. H. ROSENGARTEN, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, No. 85 Third st., near Market, up stairs, Louisville. no9 eodtf

WANTED.

EVERYBODY to give their wormy children DR. J. C. WILLS' WORLD WORM CANDY, composed of Calomel and Santonin, put along the center of a stick of highly-flavored candy. Each box contains six sticks. For sale by GEORGE H. CAREY, Wholesale Druggist, Louisville, Ky. no30 dim

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible] Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. au17 d&wly

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

Popular Medical Books (108 pages). IMPEDIMENTS to Marriage, their nature, cause and cure. Late Physiological discoveries in the interesting science of Reproduction. SEXUAL EXHAUSTION, from whatever cause, in middle or old age, and what can be done in such cases. About pimples on the face, and giving sufficient reason why people are prematurely old. The doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Counselor. Sent in sealed envelope for 25 cents by

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

The most successful specialist of the age, who has been longer located in St. Louis than any other Private Disease Physician. Read his works and judge for yourself.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., a permanent resident of Louisville for [illegible] years, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja20 dtf

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT. C. M. BRIGGS.

Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 175 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 169, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. jal dtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN STEPHENS. JOHN H. FLYNN.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

General Commission Merchants,

In Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c.

Forsyth Street, ATLANTA, GA.

☞ Refer to the Banks and Merchants of Atlanta. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. de1 eodim

SMALL TALK.

CINCINNATI business men are advertising heavily.

A SMALL space in the Terre Haute Express is devoted to "Wisdom and Truth."

"THAT RIDE, by Walkout Baker," which was published in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL, was written by a lady.

SENTIMENT by the New York Herald: "It takes brains to make a successful grocer. Anybody can be a Congressman."

SMALL-POX has been rather hard on Cincinnati. The life insurance company which "had no agency in Cincinnati" is now in the same happy frame of mind that so recently characterized the fire insurance company which "had no agency in Chicago."

COL. WELLINGTON DIONYSIUS BICKHAM is doing the heavy writing for the Dayton Journal, and has never had any idea of lecturing on "Cock and Gaff," as reported by an evil-minded Indianapolis evening journal. It is a sin to make game of so worthy and able a man.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL's mania for writing letters about the exploded coalition of the peers and poor men has in no way abated. He keeps at his work with vigor. J. George Eccarius is equally industrious in writing letters to the World. There seems to be no terror for them in the fate of L. Nathaniel Rossel.

DOCTOR HARDING, of the Indianapolis Evening Journal, writes of hydrophobia: "There is not one man out of fifty thousand who ever sees a case of rabies in dog or man, and it does not fall to the lot of the most fortunate of men to witness more than two or three cases." The doctor also asserts that Youatt is a liar.

GRANT's blooded horses, cattle and stock on his farm near St. Louis, are estimated to be worth over $100,000—all presents, and of the best kind, which are not included in the published gift lists. So much for being President of a virtuous Republic, instead of clerk in a tanyard, with unsteady ways.—[New York Sun, R-r-r-epublican.

IN a recent letter to his doctor, on "vaxination," a Cincinnati man wrote: "if vaxination or vaxinnating was to Prevent a person from geting this decease & can convince me of it You would have got my to sisters — & — vaxinnated before this time But I do not Believe in this Moracoul, & have no confidence in it. if Provedence whiches to lay a Person Sick in bed no matter what decease it is—I trust in him and have confidence in him that he can Relieve them and also Prevent the decease."

THE Indianapolis Journal says: "Personal journalism has not 'played out' in this city, if we may credit a well-defined rumor that one of our newspaper offices was recently converted into a miniature prize ring, wherein a bloody and disastrous combat was waged between a disbanded journalist and his former associate, in which the disbanded endured much affliction for conscience sake, while a disinterested spectator cocked up his heels on a convenient table, and looked on with an air of resignation which plainly showed that his salary was going on all the time. A neighboring drug-store was subsequently denuded of arnica and court-plaster, and now grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front for a season."

WE regret to learn that the efforts of Mr. Bergh to protect brutes from suffering are not always appreciated by the objects of his disinterested kindness. Finding in Mr. Barnum's custody last week a hyena which was chained by the neck to the floor of his cage, Mr. Bergh insisted on his release. On Saturday night the delicate task was accomplished. The creature, during the night, gnawed his way through the wall to a neighboring cage, and there undertook to eat up at once a tiger and a leopard; but the two together reciprocated his carnivorous attentions, and the three parted, damaged. The hyena then broke out, and ravaged the rink, killing one valuable camel, biting nice tenderloins out of a couple of ponies, and spreading dismay throughout the animal kingdom, until the keepers came in the morning. It is rumored that Mr. Barnum is about to sue Mr. Bergh for damages.—[N. Y. Post.

WASHINGTON.

Some New Facts Regarding the Frauds that are Countenanced by the Administration.

Rings and Inter-rings.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1871.

Since I last wrote, the proposition to appoint a committee on retrenchment and reform by the Senate has had different aspects. At that time Trumbull and the reformers had been beaten. His resolution was voted down and that drawn by Morton, but offered by Anthony in the caucus, was adopted and passed by the Senate. But lo! and behold, The Administration Senators, discerning their false position, called a caucus to repair all damages, if indeed such a thing were possible. They only made things worse. True, they adopted the resolutions of Senator Trumbull which demanded a full investigation, but they stripped it of all powers to enforce it. In other words, while pretending to the country that the President and his pack wanted a thorough investigation, they took the means to suppress it. How, you may naturally ask? Why, the caucus selected a committee, every one of whom was an Administration man except Bayard, whose time was occupied with the Kuklux Committee and other business which precluded him from giving close attention to the subject of inquiry. The caucus appointed, with this exception, those who had voted with Conkling and Morton, and refused to place on the committee any one who was known as a civil-service reformer. It is naturally inquired, what is the meaning of this? I can tell you one reason at least, but, doubtless, there are others behind

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE

operations are now, as they have long been, a sore upon the body politic. They began long ago. They have existed under different administrations, but never until recently have they become a positive burden and an outrage upon the mercantile community. But they are so now, and the insolent conduct of those in office, who are the personal friends of Grant, together with their exorbitant charges, has excited an animosity among the business community which demands a remedy.

A CURIOUS STORY.

More than a year ago a Senate committee reported that there was corruption in the New York custom-house. They reported that even officials had sworn that they had accepted bribes from merchants, and yet a Senator declares in debate that these men have never been removed. Your correspondent knows personally that, after the report of this investigation was printed, two persons, the principals connected with what is called the "general-order business" in New York, visited Grant under the cover of the night, and on their return to a room in Willard's Hotel boasted that "he would not allow any interference with their business." One of these men had been an officer on his staff. Undoubtedly there is great corruption in the New York custom-house, yet, while this is the main point which Morton and Conkling fought against, there are others which would be developed and

RUIN THE ADMINISTRATION,

if the dominant party would allow an inquiry. A certain Senator, whose name it is not necessary to give, went to Grant on Saturday, and told him that his friends had placed him in a false position; that, unless he sent in a message demanding a thorough investigation of these alleged frauds, his administration must be censured and his future prospects imperiled. As yet, Grant has not followed that advice and probably will not, as an expose of the conduct of his friends in office would lead to the downfall of his administration. Never in truth has such a weak man been at the head of the Government. Several newspapers, your own among the number, have intimated that he was in some respects to be compared to William "the Silent"—that he was not a talker, but a thinker.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Akerman was altogether incompetent, and should have been removed. He declined to take the hints which would have operated on a gentleman, and only resigned in obedience to the demand of the President. Who was the appointee? Not Bristow, who, by his high character and legal knowledge, was entitled to it, but Judge Williams, of Oregon. The one could bring no political strength, the other was a friend of the "California ring," and, therefore, he was selected. Your backwoods people know nothing about the

"CALIFORNIA RING,"

and yet it is one of the most dangerous rings that ever existed under the Government. Tammany, with all its stupendous plundering and rascality, never exerted such power as has this same ring. The Bank of California is the moving spirit. Backed by the Barings and the Rothschilds, controlling the New Almaden and Idria quicksilver mines, it controls the legislation of the Pacific coast; it elected Stewart Senator from Nevada. It is the friend of Nye, the other corrupt Senator from that State. It beat Cole for Senator with Sargent, who has for years been one of its instruments, and, outside of its influence in that section, has a power in Congress.

WHAT WAS PROMISED.

That "ring" has great interests at stake, but it is not necessary for me to state here what they are. Judge Williams is believed to be their friend; at all events, they have acted on that belief, and promised Grant if he were appointed that not only should California, Oregon and Nevada vote for his nomination in the convention, but that they should also be carried for him in the next Presidential election. I do not mean to say by this that Grant can use Judge Williams, or that he is a party to the contract. He is in some respects a rough man, an untrained lawyer, with great ability and force of character, and it is not improbable that he will refuse to be the President's or anybody else's tool. I only say what is expected of him.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The committee appointed at the Louisville convention to take charge of the legislation in reference to the steamboat interests have just adjourned. They have framed a bill which generally, I understand, will meet the approval of those connected with that business. Captains Sherley, of your city, and Sherlock, of Cincinnati, are prominent members of the committee, and are exerting very considerable influence in securing favorable action thereon. A bill passed to-day which allows temporarily an increase of steam for tow and freight boats.

W. G. O.

THE GALLOWS.

Valentine Rabbitt Sentenced to be Hung for the Murder of Jacob Rein.

Opinion of Judge Bruce.

Commonwealth vs. Valentine Rabbitt. The following opinion was delivered in this case yesterday, upon the motion of the defendant for arrest of judgment and for new trial:

The defendant, indicted, tried and convicted [illegible] the willful murder of Jacob Rein, [illegible] the court to grant him a new trial for the following reasons, viz:

[illegible]

1. The court erred in admitting incompetent testimony.

2. The court erred in giving instructions moved by the Commonwealth's Attorney.

3. Of misconduct on the part of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

4. The verdict of the jury is contrary to the law and evidence.

5. Defendant has discovered important evidence in his favor since the verdict.

6. The court erred in refusing to allow Henry Rabbitt, witness for the defendant, to be examined and to testify in the German language.

7. The Coroner (Weber), after he had been examined and cross-examined, left the court-house during the progress of the trial, before the testimony closed, without leave of court, and without defendant's consent, having in his possession papers and evidence of importance to defendant.

8. For the foregoing reasons he has not had a fair and impartial trial.

To the better understanding of the points on which the motion is grounded, a condensed statement of the facts established by the testimony is necessary. The scene of the tragedy is located about four miles from the city of Louisville, in this county, on the point of land between the Manslick and Seventh street road. In that neighborhood reside three families—Weises, Ernsts and Rabbitts. Weis and Ernst live about three hundred yards apart, the latter nearly on a straight line between the former and Rabbitt's, but not in the usually traveled route between the two. Rabbitt's house is between a half mile and a mile from the other two houses; the usual way of going to Rabbitt's—the only public way—is to go out to the Seventh street road, on which Rabbitt lives, and thence by that road. Ernst lives in a southeasterly direction from Weis, distant about three hundred yards. Between their two houses, lies a long narrow field with a house on each side making two fences between the two houses, the fence next to Weis's house called the north fence, and that next to Ernst's called the south fence.

Weis had a step-daughter, Elizabeth Wurtz, who was affianced to the deceased, Jacob Rein, to whom she was to have been married on the 2d July, the Sunday following the night of the 25th June, on which Jacob Rein received his mortal wound. Jacob and Elizabeth, both native Germans, had been acquainted about five months, for the last three of which they had been "engaged."

The defendant had long been in the habit of visiting Weis's house; but whether to see Weis, the young lady, or Weis's children, the evidence does not indubitably show. He was a young man, but he had never addressed the young lady, nor does he seem even to have shown her any marked attention. Weis says that Rabbitt's mother was more anxious that he should marry the young woman than he seemed himself. Just one week before the tragedy, about 11 o'clock of the night of the 18th June, Rein had been shot at near Weis' house. Who did this shooting was not known; but it was thought that the defendant did it, for the purpose only of scaring deceased. Defendant was out that night, as Jones says, at his house, about 9 o'clock, where he remained for fifteen minutes; whence, as Henry Rabbitt says, he did not come home until after their regular bed-time, which was 9 or 10 o'clock, but at what time after this he came, Henry could not tell.

The tragedy occurred on the night of the 25th June, 1871. The moon was shining, but "once in a while going under a cloud." On this Sunday afternoon the defendant and the deceased are both found at Weis' house. A part of the time they assist Weis in loading his market-wagon for Monday morning market. What they did the residue of the afternoon and evening does not fully appear, but it is to be inferred that they sat and walked about the house and yard, and talked with themselves and hosts, as such young men usually do when visiting a house at which is a young lady, in whom at least one of them is passionately interested. In the afternoon defendant proposes to decedent to go to the Four-mile House, about one-quarter of a mile distant, to drink beer. Weis remarked, "If I did not have the baby I'd go too;" defendant made no response to this remark; nor did he renew the invitation to the deceased. Time rolls on, and the young men remain at Weis' house. They are the only young men who visit this house. Defendant knows that Rein is affianced to the young lady. During the course of the evening he says to Rein, "Why don't you go and sit by your girl?" Rein replied, "It will be time enough for that after we are married." About 9 o'clock Rein proposed to go home. Defendant says, "What's your hurry? you need not leave on my account. When I am not here you sometimes stay till 10 or 11 o'clock and sometimes all night." So Rein does not go. Defendant also remains until about 10 o'clock, when he starts, being last seen at the north fence, apparently starting down it toward the Seventh-street road. Deceased remains about fifteen minutes longer, when he leaves. In about five minutes after he leaves, a gun or pistol shot is heard, and immediately hallooing across the field is heard. It is suspected to be Jacob, but the family for some minutes hesitate to go to see; but at last, the young lady leading the way, they go, and find him within seven to ten minutes from the time of the shot, in that part of the field called the cabbage-patch, about 75 yards from the house. His hat is found about 175 yards further on, at the usual crossing-place of the south fence, on the way to Ernst's house, where Jacob resides, raising a violent presumption that he was shot and fell about the crossing-place, and got up and ran back toward Weis's house, about 175 yards, before falling again, where he was found by the attraction of his groans. His wound was inevitably mortal from the very character; of which fact he seems from the first to the moment of his death entirely satisfied. He said so that night, next morning, during the day, and all the time whenever asked about it. He declared that night, next morning, and during the day that defendant shot him; this declaration being made by him repeatedly to the young lady, to Weis, and to Ernst. He said defendant stood in the fence-corner and shot him (deceased); that he walked up to him (defendant) and spoke to him, and he shot him (deceased) in the side. He made the same declaration to two Justices of the Peace—Shardine and Gaar—about three-quarters of an hour before his death, which they reduced to writing, and signed as follows, viz:

"Question of Esquire John Soardine—Who shot you?

"Answer—Valentine Rabbitt. I knew him before he shot, and when he shot.

"Question—Had you any difficulty, before the shooting, with him?

"Answer—No.

"Question—Do you expect to get over this?

"Answer—I do not.

"S. A. GAAR, J. P. J. C.
"JOHN SHARDINE, J. P. J. C."

The paper was present during the whole of the trial, but not offered in evidence by either party, although the last question and answer were read to the jury during the examination of Mr. Webber to show what he said, and was the only question propounded and answered in his presence.

Leading from the neighborhood of the front of Weis's house, in the field, was the track of a man, wearing an unusually large boot or shoe, going south, deflecting when it neared the south fence to the left, going up to the crossing in the fence, where it was the wont to cross in passing between Weis's and Ernst's houses, and then going back north in the direction of Weis's house, crossing the track which went south and leading out in the direction of the Seventh-street road. This track was measured in several places as it led south, but was not measured after it turned back north, although it was traced by Webber, and seemed to be the same track. The measurement was made in plowed ground. The measure was applied to defendant's boot and found to be a little longer than the boot, its width corresponding exactly with the width of defendant's boot. It is said that one walking in such ground will make a track a little longer than his boot.

Dr. Blackburn, who extracted the ball, says the wound was inflicted by a ball too large for a small Sharpe's pistol, too large for the smallest Colt's, too small for a Navy, but about the size of Colt's second-sized pistol, and might have been fired from a Smith & Wesson. Defendant seems to have owned a small Sharpe's; but that night left it at home, as his brother says. So, if he committed the deed, it would seem that he did not do it with his Sharpe's, because it was too small, and it was at home. Elizabeth Wurtz says he had a pistol in his pistol-pocket that night; that his coat being off she saw the end or handle of it. The shot is said by those who heard it to have been fired about twenty minutes after ten. Defendant's brother and sister say he reached home, from one-half to one mile distant, just as the home clock struck ten, and remained there the rest of the night. This is all the evidence tending to establish an alibi.

1. The admission of the verbal evidence of the dying declaration is complained of as error. In addition to the declarations testified to by Miss Wurtz, Weis and Ernst, as being made that night, next morning and during the day, Shardine and Willis testified also to declarations made by the deceased about ¾ of an hour before his death, and in response to questions propounded by Shardine, the substance of which was written and signed and signed as supra. Their testimony was about in the words of the writing. It was contended that the writing was the best evidence, and that it was error to allow the evidence of Shardine and Willis to go to the jury, even if it was competent to admit the declaration previously made as testified to by other witnesses. Greenleaf on Evidence, 1st vol., sec. 161, says: "If the statement of the deceased was committed to writing and signed by him, at the time it was made, it has been held essential that the writing should be produced, if existing; and that neither a copy nor parol evidence of the declarations could be admitted to supply the omission. But if the declaration had been repeated at different times, at one of which they were made under oath and informally reduced to writing by a witness, and at others they were not, it was held that the latter might be proved by parol, if the other could not be produced. The substance may be given in evidence and the declarations may be made by signs as well as by words. (Ibid., 161, A and B.) The whole object of the law is to arrive at the dying declarant's knowledge of the facts immediately attending his fatal wounding." In the case at bar the last dying declaration was the same as those reported made by him from the time almost of his first wounding. It was made when he was extremely low, and just before he expired, and was reduced to writing, but was not signed by him. It was produced at the trial and identified by Esquire Shardine, who testified to the making of the same declarations almost if not exactly word for word. We have in this State no statute—as they seem to have in England and some other States of this Confederacy—authorizing the taking of the depositions of persons in extremis, to be read against those charged with their murder. Yet their declarations may be proven in this State by any person who heard them, and is a competent witness.

If the witness who heard the declarations wrote them down at the time, is his writing any more than a memorandum by which he may, in swearing, refresh his memory? Is it clearly of itself not evidence. Vitality must be given to it by the witness, who must swear that it contains what the declarant said before its contents could in any state of case be received.

Then, if the witness state the contents of the writing to the jury, how is the defendant prejudiced by the Commonwealth's not reading the writing to the jury? The object of the rule requiring the best evidence to be produced is—as in such a case as this—to learn certainly what the declarant said.

Now if Shardine and Willis did not state correctly what deceased said, the writing lay before the defendant and his three able counsel during the whole time of the trial, with which they could have contradicted the witnesses or shown that they were mistaken. Again, the same declarations were so repeatedly made between the fatal wounding and final dissolution, all of which, unless the last were not, were unquestionably competent, it seems to me that admitting parol evidence of the last could not have prejudiced the defendant's substantial rights; and, unless it did, it is no ground for a new trial.

2. I perceive no error in the instructions given on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney. I think the most questionable instruction given in the case is the second instruction given on motion of the defendant. The law requires the court to determine whether the defendant was in extremis, and was without hope when he made the declaration. This the court did in this case, but, after doing so on motion of the defendant, it allowed the jury to revise its decision on those questions of fact, and not to believe the declarations, or rather to disregard them, unless they believed, to the exclusion of a reasonable doubt that deceased was both in extremis and beyond hope of recovery. This I did that the jury might be the exclusive judges of every question of fact on which defendant's conviction depended, and this because it harmonizes with the general canon that the jury are the exclusive judges of the facts.

There is some authority in favor of this position; for instance, Sir Wm. Evans' Notes on Pothier, 2 vol., page — [illegible]. But the preponderance of authority seems to make the admissibility of these [illegible] In face [illegible], I could [illegible] on these points prima facie, or, in other words, conclusive so far as to admit the declarations as testimony. Whilst, as I say, the preponderance of authority seems to be against my ruling, yet it seems to me that it ought not to be, if it is not the law; otherwise the jury are not the exclusive judges of all the facts. This is an important question, and one often likely to arise, and the Commonwealth's Attorney will carry my decision to the Court of Appeals, that the point may be settled by the Supreme Court of the State.

3. Whilst the Commonwealth's Attorney made an able argument, indulged in a fervent appeal to the jury to discharge fearlessly their duty, and inveighed with warmth against the prevalence of homicidal crime in our midst—which the most [illegible] and charitable must admit is too prevalent and too prodigal of human life—yet I cannot say there was anything in his [illegible] before the jury amounting to misconduct.

4. Nor am I able to come to the conclusion that the verdict of the jury is contrary to the law or evidence. Whilst the rule in civil cases requires the verdict to be palpably or grossly wrong before the court can set it aside, yet, in such a case as this, if it seemed to me that the evidence preponderated in favor of innocence, I should not hesitate to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Even if I had a reasonable doubt of his guilt having been proven, I am inclined to say I should grant the motion, although I am not prepared to say the law authorizes a new trial simply on a reasonable doubt entertained by the Judge. (15 B. Monroe, 539; 1st Bishop Criminal Procedure, 817-8.) It has been held, that, when the law and facts have been fairly submitted to the jury, the fact that the testimony is conflicting is no ground for a new trial. (McLain vs. State, 4 Geo. R., 335-342.) It is also held that the verdict of the jury is entitled to great weight with the court, they being the exclusive judges of the credibility of the witnesses (Kerby vs. State, 3 Humphry, Tennessee Reports, 289). There is no substantial conflict in the testimony in this case, unless a conflict has been raised by the testimony of defendant's brother and sister in reference to the hour at which the defendant reached home that night. This, under all the circumstances of the case, I do not regard as very material.

5. Has the defendant discovered important evidence in his favor since the verdict? The testimony of Willis and Weber rather tends to strengthen the criminative character of their testimony on the trial. It shows that in measuring the track an allowance was made for the soft character of the ground by cutting the paper, the exact length of the track, as shown on the soft surface, and making an allowance of from an eighth to a quarter of an inch to correspond with the length of the track, after the boot had sunk down to the firm ground, and this allowance was marked with a pencil on the paper, leaving the paper the length of the surface measure. In applying the paper to defendant's boot, Weber says he forgot the pencil mark, and only noticed that the paper was just a little longer than the boot. High's testimony is not important even if competent. The same may be said of the testimony of the negro man Wm. Thompson, who, in addition, is not a competent witness in this case. Again, it does not appear that all the testimony might not have been discovered and produced at the trial, with reasonable diligence. A new trial should not be granted on account of evidence which might have been adduced in the former trial, by the use of due diligence. (Lester vs. State, 11 Connecticut R., 415.) Nor for newly-discovered evidence, merely cumulative or corroborative in its character. (Giles vs. State, 6 Ga. R., 166, &c.) If the rule were otherwise, not one verdict in ten would stand. Some corroborating evidence may always be found. (Hilliard New Trials, 381.) But it seems to me that no important new testimony has been discovered in this case since the verdict.

6. Henry Rabbitt is a young man of German parents, but he was born and raised in this city. He is intelligent, speaks the English language fluently and without hesitation, without even the slightest German accent, and seemed on the trial to comprehend readily every question propounded to him.

After he had been examined by the Commonwealth, in the course of which examination some of his statements seemed contradictory, defendant's counsel asked that the witness might be examined by an interpreter in the German language, which request the court refused.

The examination of a witness through the medium of an interpreter is never entirely satisfactory and should never be resorted to when the witness can speak understandingly the language of the court and jury. In this case the court did not perceive the least necessity for the use of an interpreter.

7. Mr. Wilber, after his examination was concluded—as is the case with court officers generally, when there is no intimation of an intention to recall them—left the court-room, and when called for at a subsequent stage of the trial, by defendant, did not answer. No process of the court or delay in the trial was asked to re-introduce him. Had it been asked, the court would have sent an officer for him. As to the proper measure, he declared the fact early in the trial that it had been given to him; but he was not asked to produce it, nor was the court asked to have it produced. So, in this, I think the defendant has no just cause of complaint.

For the foregoing reasons I think the defendant can not complain that he did not have a fair and impartial trial. And therefore his motion for a new trial is overruled.

Judge Bruce thereupon proceeded to sentence the prisoner to be hung by the neck until he was dead, on Friday, the 9th day of February, 1872.

THE CHILDHOOD OF DICKENS.

Abject Poverty of His Early Days—The Idea of "David Copperfield."

Misery a Mine of Riches.

[From the London Times.]

Charles Dickens, years ago, left to his beloved and intimate friend, Mr. John Forster, the sad but deeply interesting task of giving to the world the true story of his life. Mr. Forster was on the most intimate terms with the great novelist from the spring of 1837 to the day of Dickens' death in June, 1870. They were men of about the same age, and to no one, probably, did Dickens confide so much of his inmost nature as to the literary companion who now gives us this record of his career.

The story of that career is one of the deepest interest. To the outer world Dickens is seen only in the light of an unparalleled success; but those who knew him better than the world could know were not ignorant that all that sunshine was checkered by many and deep shadows. Dickens suffered more than ordinary men, and the pathetic part of his writings was the richer for the knowledge thus acquired. Doubtless his enjoyment, too, was intense; yet, on looking back over his whole life, it is difficult to resist the thought that it was rather a sad than a happy one. There was a middle period in Dickens' career when he certainly appears to have enjoyed life to the finger-tips, with a vivid and tingling sense of pleasure, very delightful to recall. But his childhood was painful, and his waning years were overshadowed.

THE CLOUD.

"He was a very little and very sickly boy," says Mr. Forster. "He was subject to attacks of violent spasms, which disabled him for any active exertion. He was never a good little cricket player. He was never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg-top, or prisoner's base." This was at Chatham. Afterward, when the elder Mr. Dickens removed to London, this small, sickly child—then about ten years old—had a series of experiences very unusual with the children of middle-class parents, but which, while they gave him the most exquisite pain at the time, and to a great extent threw a cloud over the whole of his subsequent existence, were undoubtedly the source of his marvelous knowledge of human nature, and his familiarity with scenes of want and wretchedness. It need be no secret now, for the fact will do his memory disservice, that the childhood of Charles Dickens was passed in almost abject poverty.

His father, Mr. John Dickens, fell into money difficulties, and was confined in the Marshalsea prison, afterward so vividly described in "Little Dorrit." Every small sum of money that could be earned by any member of the family became of vital importance; so the boy Charles, at about ten years of age—that is to say, some time in the year 1822—was placed in a blacking warehouse, belonging to a distant connection of the family, named Lamert, which establishment was opened as a rival to the famous blacking shop of Warren, in the Strand.

SINKING IN THE DREGS.

Lamert's house was at old Hungerford-stairs and it is to be found exactly described in "David Copperfield." What many suspected before is now specifically revealed. The life of the boy David Copperfield is the life of the boy Charles Dickens. The future novelist entered the warehouse of James Lamert in the most menial capacity, at a salary of six or seven shillings a week. His work was to cover the pots of paste blacking, first with oil paper and then with blue paper, to tie them around with string, to clip the paper close and neat, and to paste on a printed label. In the discharge of these duties his companions were boys of humble birth and uncultured manners, and young Dickens, remembering his happier childhood at Chatham, longing for education and a start in life, and fearing that, if his present employment continued, he would sink into the mere dregs of society, suffered a degree of anguish, the memory of which he could never shake off at the very height of his prosperity.

STRUCK DUMB WITH HORROR.

In a fragment of autobiography which Dickens wrote in 1847, he said:

"From that hour until this at which I write, no word of that part of my childhood, which I have now gladly brought to a close, has passed my lips to any human being. I have no idea how long it lasted; whether for a year, or much more, or less. From that hour until this my father and my mother have been stricken dumb upon it. I have never heard the least allusion to it, however far off and remote, from either of them. I have never, until I now impart it to this paper, in any burst of confidence with any one, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain I then dropped, thank God!"

Many portions of this unfinished autobiography were introduced, almost word for word, two years later, into "David Copperfield," and the manuscript has now been largely drawn upon by Mr. Forster.

HOW THE SECRET WAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

That gentleman thus relates the way in which the revelation was first made to him:

The incidents to be told now would probably never have been known to me, or indeed any of the occurrences of his childhood and youth, but for the accident of a question which I put to him one day in the March or April of 1847. I asked him if he remembered ever having seen in his boyhood our friend the elder Mr. Dilke, his father's acquaintance and contemporary, who had been a clerk in the same office in Somerset House to which Mr. John Dickens belonged. Yes, he said, he recollected seeing him at a house in Gerard street, where he said his Uncle Barrow lodged during an illness, and Mr. Dilke had visited him. Never at any other time. Upon which I told him that some one else had been intended in the mention made to me, for that the reference implied not merely his being met accidentally, but his having had some juvenile employment in a warehouse near the Strand; at which place Mr. Dilke, being with the elder Dickens one day, had noticed him, and received, in return for the gift of half a crown, a very low bow. He was silent for several minutes; I felt that I had unintentionally touched a painful place in his memory; and to Mr. Dilke I never spoke of the subject again. It was not, however, then, but some weeks later, that Dickens made further allusion to my thus having struck unconsciously upon a time of which he never could lose the remembrance while he remembered anything, and the recollection of which, at intervals, haunted him and made him miserable, even to that hour.

DICKENS' SECRET AGONY OF SOUL.

Very shortly afterward, I learnt in all their detail the incidents that had been so painful to him; and what then was said to me or written respecting them revealed the story of his boyhood. The idea of "David Copperfield," which was to take all the world into his confidence, had not at this time occurred to him; but what it had so startled me to know, his readers were afterward told with only such change or addition as for the time might sufficiently disguise himself under cover of his hero. For the poor little lad, with good ability and a most sensitive nature, turned at the age of ten into a "laboring hind" in the service of "Murdstone and Grinby," and conscious already of what made it seem very strange to him that he could so easily have been thrown away at such an age, was indeed himself. His was the secret agony of soul at finding himself "companion to Mick Walker and Mealy Potatoes," and his tears that mingled with the water in which he and they rinsed and washed out bottles. It had all been written as fact, before he thought of any other use for it; and it was not until several months later, when the fancy of "David Copperfield," itself suggested by what he had so written of his early troubles, began to take shape in his mind, that he abandoned his first intention of writing his own life. Those warehouse experiences fell then so aptly into the subject he had chosen that he could not resist the temptation of immediately using them; and the manuscript recording them, which was but the first portion of what he had designed to write, was embodied in the substance of the eleventh and earlier chapters of his novel. What already had been sent to me, however, and proof-sheets of the novel interlined at the time, enable me now to separate the fact from the fiction, and to supply to the story of the author's childhood those passages omitted from the book, which, apart from their illustration of the growth of his character, present to us a picture of tragical suffering, and of tender as well as humorous fancy, unsurpassed in even the wonders of his published writings.

THE SPECTER OF HIS LIFE.

Writing in his own proper person, in the fragment to which allusion has been made, Dickens said of this period of his life:

"The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned, and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more; cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams, that I have a dear wife and children; even that I am a man; and wander desolately back to that time of my life. My mother and my brothers and sisters (excepting Fanny in the Royal Academy of Music) were still encamped, with a young servant girl from Chatham workhouse, in the two parlors in the emptied house in Gower street North. It was a long way to go and return within the dinner hour, and, usually, I either carried my dinner with me, or went and bought it at some neighboring shop. In the latter case, it was commonly a saveloy and a penny loaf; sometimes, a fourpenny plate of beef from a cook's shop; sometimes, a plate of bread and cheese, and a glass of beer, from a miserable old public house over the way—the Swan, if I remember right, or the Swan and something else that I have forgotten. Once, I remember tucking my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning) under my arm, wrapped up in a piece of paper like a book, and going into the best dining room in Johnson's alamode-beef house in Charles court, Drury lane, and magnificently ordering a small plate of alamode beef to eat with it. What the waiter thought of such a strange little appatition, coming in all alone I don't know; but I can see him now, staring at me as I ate my dinner, and bringing up the other waiter to look. I gave him a halfpenny, and I wish, now, he hadn't taken it."

A GLIMMER OF LIGHT.

In these and other passages the reader will recognize some of the earlier parts of "Copperfield." Mr. John Dickens being unable to make any arrangement with his creditors, Mrs. Dickens was obliged to break up her poor household in Gower street North, and go into the Marshalsea. The autobiography then proceeds:

The key of the house was sent back to the landlord, who was very glad to get it; and I (small Cain that I was, except that I had never done harm to any one) was handed over as a lodger to a reduced old lady, long known to our family, in Little College street, Camden-town, who took children in to board, and had once done so at Brighton, and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in 'Dombey' when she took me in.

She had a little brother and sister under her care then, somebody's natural children, who were very irregularly paid for, and a widow's little son. The two boys and I slept in the same room. My own exclusive breakfast of a penny cottage loaf and a pennyworth of milk I provided for myself. I kept another small loaf and a quarter of a pound of cheese on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the six or seven shillings I know well; and I was out at the blacking warehouse all day, and had to support myself upon that money all the week. I suppose my lodging was paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other assistance whatever (the making of my clothes, I think, excepted), from Monday morning until Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support, from any one that I can call to mind.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Sundays Fanny and I passed in the prison. I was at the Academy in Tenterden street, Hanover square, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to fetch her, and we walked back there together at night.

I was so young and childish, and so little qualified—how could I be otherwise?—to undertake the charge of my own existence, that in going to Hungerford stairs of a morning I could not resist the stale pastry put out at half price on trays at the confectioners' doors in Tottenham Court Road, and I often spent in that the money I should have kept for my dinner. Then I went without my dinner, or bought a roll or a slice of pudding. There were two pudding shops between which I was divided, according to my finances. One was in a court close to St. Martin's Church (at the back of the church), which is now removed altogether. The pudding at that shop was made with currants, and was rather a special pudding, but was dear—two penn'orth not being larger than a penn'orth of more ordinary pudding. A good shop for the latter was in the Strand, somewhere near where the Lowther Arcade is now. It was a stout, hale pudding, heavy and flabby; with great raisins in it, stuck in whole, at great distances apart. It came up hot, at about noon every day; and many and many a day did I dine off it.

ALMOST A ROBBER AND LITTLE VAGABOND.

We had half an hour, I think, for tea. When I had money enough, I used to go to a coffee-shop and have half a pint of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. When I had no money I took a turn in Covent Garden Market, and stared at the pineapples. The coffee-shops to which I most resorted were one in Maiden Lane; one in a court (non-existent now) close to the Hungerford Market, and one in St. Martin's Lane, of which I only recollect that it stood near the church, and that in the door there was an oval glass plate, with "coffee room" painted on it, addressed toward the street. If I ever find myself in a different kind of coffee-room now, but where there is such an inscription on glass, and read in backward on the wrong side, "moor. eeffoc" (as I often used to do then, in a dismal reverie), a shock goes through my blood.

I know I do not exaggerate, unconsciously and unintentionally, the scantiness of my resources and the difficulties of my life. I know that, if a shilling or so were given me by any one, I spent it in a dinner or a tea. I know that I worked from morning till night, with common men and boys, a shabby child. I know that I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and so make it last the week through, by putting it away in a drawer I had in the counting-house, wrapped into six little parcels, each parcel containing the same amount and labelled with a different day. I know that I have lounged about the streets, insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

But I held some station at the blacking warehouse too. Besides that my relative at the counting-house did what a man so occupied, and dealing with a thing so anomalous, could, to treat me as one upon a different footing from the rest, I never said, to man or boy, how it was that I came to be there, or gave the least indication of being sorry that I was there. That I suffered in secret, and that I suffered exquisitely, no one ever knew but I. How much I suffered, it is, as I have said already, utterly beyond my power to tell. No man's imagination can overstep the reality. But I kept my own counsel, and I did my work. I knew from the first, that if I could not do my work as well as any of the rest, I could not hold myself above slight and contempt. I soon became at least as expeditious and as skillful with my hands as either of the other boys. Though perfectly familiar with them, my conduct and manners were different enough from theirs to place a space between us. They and the men always spoke of me as "the young gentleman." A certain man, a soldier once, named Thomas, who was the foreman, and another named Harry, who was the carman, and wore a red jacket, used to call me "Charles," sometimes, in speaking to me; but I think it was mostly when we were very confidential, and when I had made some efforts to entertain them over our work with the results of some of the old readings, which were fast perishing out of my mind.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

After a time the lonely little boy, thinking there was no reason why he should be obliged to live so far from the Marshalsea, remonstrated with his father so pathetically, and with so many tears, that, as the son records, the kind nature of the parent gave way. Mr. John Dickens appears to have been one of those genial, kindly, easy-tempered, impracticable human beings who, in spite of their good and pleasant qualities, their honorable disposition, and even their industry (for he had all these virtues; as his son becomingly sets down), fail to make their way in the world, for want of the one faculty of adaptation to the stern conditions of life. The consequence of Charles' remonstrances with his father on the score of his exile was that he was provided with a back attic at the house of an insolvent-court agent in Lant street, Borough, "where," says Dickens, in his autobiographical sketch, "Bob Sawyer lodged many years afterwards." Here he slept on the floor, but "the window had a pleasant prospect of a timber yard," and the poor little lodger, feeling that he was close to his true home, the prison, thought the new sleeping-room a Paradise.

FAME.

When his father left prison, the boy (who had by that time been removed from the blacking establishment) was put, at about twelve years of age, to school in the Hampstead Road, where he soon became noted for his vivacity and fun. A favorite trick of his was heading a number of his schoolfellows in the streets in pretending to be beggars. When the old ladies of whom they begged answered with tart speeches, Charles would explode with laughter, and take to his heels.

By and by came the start in life—first as a lawyer's clerk, then as a newspaper reporter, and then as a successful author. His old poverty became a mine of riches to him, and the rough material of his fame. He never lost the habit of coining his life into enduring fiction. The Dora of "David Copperfield" was, it seems, his first love, the memory of whom always dwelt with him; and the Flora of "Little Dorrit" was the same lady, not dead in fact, but somewhat altered by the lapse of a quarter of a century (as that same quarter of a century will change us all), to whom, one day, Dickens and his wife paid a formal visit, and found the stuffed favorite, Jip, in the passage.

THE ENGLISH REPUBLICANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Defending Royalty—Dilke and the Internationals—A Republican Split.

The annual soiree of the members of the Mechanics' Institution of Halifax, England, was held on the 4th inst., in their hall, which was densely crowded. The chair was taken by the Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the reading of the report and the distribution of the certificates to the successful students, Mr. Lowe delivered a long address on "Primary Education," embracing reference to current topics. Referring to Sir Charles Dilke's attack on royalty, he said:

A member of Parliament, of whom I have no desire to speak in terms of displeasure, has seen fit in the exercise of his duty to call the attention of a public meeting in the north of England to the manner in which the Government has dealt with the Civil List, to the Royal household, and to the private conduct of the Queen. I do not deny, and shall not take upon myself the duty of censuring that gentleman for bringing forward such things. It is a matter of his own discretion and judgment: but it happens that I am the person upon whom it devolves to answer for the department which administers the Civil List, and for myself I shall throw no obstacle in the way of a most searching investigation to any member of Parliament who may demand it in the proper manner, and to any member of Parliament who may see fit to bring it forward in the proper quarter. The member I have referred to is one of whom I have some knowledge. I esteemed him as a man of promising abilities, and I think it a pity he did not devote those abilities to what I conceive a better purpose. I may remark that I think his conduct deserves very severe censure. Having formed the opinions he had—and no doubt he has formed them conscientiously—it was his duty to raise the question in a proper place. Of course it is easy to come before an audience not versed in the matters to be brought before them, and to create cheers by reading over a list of the quaint offices of the Royal household which had been handed down from reign to reign for centuries past. It is very easy to make strong, rash, and I will say unfounded, statements before an audience in which no one was prepared to dispute the truth of these statements, or to make any reply. I submit that when such charges are to be deliberately made before an audience, as he has recently, they ought only to be uttered after due notice of same so that information may be received from the ministers of the Crown on those matters. Notice of such statements being about to be made ought to be made in presence of those whose duty it is to answer and who are prepared to answer those charges, who can give documents disproving such charges. My explanation of these charges, I believe, will be most satisfactory to the public, and I will not fall into the error I have censured him for.

One thing more on this question I must mention, and I am ashamed to mention it; it is the statement that the Queen has never paid income tax. I say I am almost ashamed to take notice of such an observation, unfounded as it seems to me, that every one who knows what the Queen is will be able to acquit her with a moment's consideration. The Queen is no stranger in public—is no novice in Government. She has for four-and-thirty years reigned over us, and maintained during that time a high, honorable and stainless character. I really feel ashamed to say what I am going to say; that is that I have every reason to believe that all the promises made by the Queen have been fulfilled. I state to you, being a person from whom such a statement would come with proper official authority, that her Majesty has paid income tax. I am not going into details, but the sums thus paid by her Majesty since the year 1842, when the promises were made, are to be counted in hundreds and thousands. [Applause.] I have selected that as a simple instance, and if the honorable gentleman in question should bring it forward in the House I shall be most happy to give the fullest explanation, and I have no doubt the country will be satisfied with, as in other things that the Queen in her office has been high and honorable; that her Majesty has been true to herself and the worthy representatives of all true English people. [Cheers.] I should think it degrading myself if I were to take part in any discussion as to the respective merits of monarchy or republicanism. Politics are not speculative or metaphysical, but a practical and vindictive science. The test of politics is what has answered or worked well. The English monarchy, which has existed since the time of William the Conqueror, has obtained for the English people more order connected with liberty than has been granted or been the privilege of any other people on earth. [Cheers.] I do not misread the feelings of my countrymen when I say they will not discuss or be disposed to take into their consideration the propriety of changing our Constitution under which they have derived so many benefits which no other country in the world has been favored with or enjoyed. [Cheers.]

MEETING OF INTERNATIONALS AT LONDON—HOW THEY REGARD SIR CHARLES DILKE.

At a meeting of the British Federal Council of Internationals, held at London on the 1st inst., a deputation attended from one of London branches of the Land and Labor League, to ask the association if they would join in a great demonstration, shortly to take place, probably in St. James' Hall, in defense of Sir Charles Dilke, and the views advocated by him. Most of the Democratic associations were about to take part in that demonstration, because they believed that, as the speech which Mr. Gladstone made called forth the Reform bill of 1867, and gave the extension of the franchise, so the late speeches of Sir Charles Dilke would bring about a republic in England. The Secretary reminded the speaker that one of the aims of the association was to abolish all titles and distinctions, and, therefore, the speaker must conform to the rules of the association, and, in speaking of the great Republican, must give him the only title admitted by the association, namely, "citizen." Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the Secretary of the International said it was the opinion of that society that a republic would not be worth working for. It was a Republican Government that had shot Rossel and other patriots. No doubt a Republican Government would be cheaper, but they must have something more than a mere republic. Six months ago he stated at the International that Citizen Dilke was coming out as a Republican, and it was now generally understood by the International that Citizen Dilke should be the first President of the British republic. He was a young man, was no doubt honest in his intentions, and would do good service, and he cordially approved of the International as an association giving every support to Citizen Dilke. Citizen Barry (barrister) questioned the advisability of the International pledging itself as an association to all that might be said at the meeting in support of Citizen Dilke; he quite agreed with the remarks made by a previous speaker, that the present government was a very liberal one, and that probably Mr. Gladstone would go much further even than he does if he were not so fettered by others. These remarks called forth great opposition, many of the citizens stating that they were surprised at such remarks, as the present government had done all in its power to stop the right of public meeting, and really attempted to prevent a recent meeting in Trafalgar square. Ultimately it was resolved that that section of the International give every support to Citizen Dilke.

SPLIT AMONG REPUBLICANS.

There has been a split among the Republicans of Southwark, England, Mr. Stafford, the election secretary of Mr. Odger, declaring that the men of Southwark should steer clear of declaring themselves "antagonistic to the present monarchy," while Mr. Long, another Southwark man, said he was for at once "fighting for a republic;" but even the more advanced advocates of republicanism have within a few days back fallen foul of each other. At the Hall of Science, Old street, Mr. Bradlaugh complained bitterly that at a "secret meeting" of the International a resolution to the effect that he was a traitor, and was sold to the Tories, was passed, and sent to different parts of Europe. He denounced this proceeding as "cowardly and unwise," and he said the society, being a large one, had no excuse for secrecy. Hereupon Mr. John Hales, the secretary of the London branch of the International, said no resolution condemnatory of Mr. Bradlaugh had been either passed or circulated in foreign countries. To this Mr. Bradlaugh replied that at the same "secret meeting" to which he referred Mr. Odger had been condemned as well as himself; and, moreover, he asserted that the "secret" dispatches of the International were in the handwriting of M. Pourtales, but were forwarded by M. Serallier, one of the corresponding secretaries of the society. Mr. Hales indignantly denied that the International was a "secret society." Any "member" was allowed to be present at its meetings, and when needful "public" meetings were called. He should like to know how Mr. Bradlaugh knew about the "secret" dispatch of M. Serallier. Mr. Bradlaugh did not give the required information, and there the matter ended. In Marylebone the "Advanced Liberals" will not join the Republicans.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Hop Price, Judge.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—Drunk and disorderly—James Egan, James Coles, John Webber, John Drummary, Harrison Ames and Mary Williams were each fined $5. Isaac Stewart fined $20 and $100 bail for one month; John McMenara and George Ford were discharged.

Stealing—James Trimble, alias James Harrison, charged with stealing an overcoat was held in $200 to answer. Dillon Miles and James McGruder, stealing pocket-book and $6 from Jeff Goday held to answer.

Forgery—George McDonald, alias Sweet, continued till Saturday.

Assault and battery—Jos. O'Billier and Joseph Craig, assault on W. F. Lehman, bail of $500 each to go before the Grand Jury.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.—J. W. Stallings et al. vs. John Carum et al.; suit dismissed settled, and injunction dissolved. This was the Library lottery-ticket suit. The parties compromised the matter, each party taking a share.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.—The Blue Lick Turnpike Company vs. James Pharris; dismissed for want of prosecution. Non-suit.

Caroline Samuelson vs. S. R. Biesenthal; jury impaneled and discharged. Non-suit.

Thomas S. Robards vs. A. Symmes; jury trial. Evidence heard and jury dispersed until 10 A. M. this morning.

Henning & Speed vs. Mary A. Rose; dismissed, settled.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

[Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.—Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. J. L. Pullen, indicted for incest; jury trial, evidence heard and argument commenced. Case will be concluded to-day.

Same vs. Stephen Pendleton, larceny; nolle prosequi; prisoner discharged.

Same vs. Valentine Rabbet, murder of Jacob Rein. Motion for new trial overruled and prisoner sentenced to be hung Friday, Feb. 9th, 1872. Opinion of Judge Bruce in full given in another column.

☞ The causes for which a Mahometan woman may demand a divorce are clearly and broadly laid down in the Koran, and her evidence is sufficient, because the Mahometan law supposes that a woman must be violently aggravated before the modesty of her sex will allow her to appear in public with such application. So careful is this law to spare her feelings that she is not even required to recount her injuries, unless of her own free will. All she is to do is to place her slippers reversed—that is, with the sole upward—before the Cadi, and the case is finished. The divorce is granted without further inquiry.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The banks will be closed on Christmas.

Justice Dorsey is crowded with civil business.

The boys had a grand time skating on the river in front of Howard's ship-yard yesterday.

Rector T. S. Bacon, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, this city, is expected to return shortly.

Mr. William Howell, who has been confined to his room for sometime with quinsy, was able to be out yesterday.

Rev. Riley Stratton, of Oregon, is on a visit to this city and is the guest of his uncle, Councilman Myron Stratton.

Work has been temporarily suspended at the ship-yards and pork-house on account of the extremely cold weather.

The great bridge promises to be a blessing to our citizens in case the river closes, and the appearances are that it will.

Mr. Levi Girdley and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Dr. Mercer, were married at Utica yesterday by Rev. Dr. Pise, of New Albany.

Business was very good yesterday. The stores of our retail merchants were thronged with purchasers of holiday goods.

Jeffersonville has not had a case of small-pox in eighteen months. The reports that there are any cases in the city are false.

Mr. John Manzy is suffering from anchylosis or immobility of the elbow joint. He will be incapable of using the arm for sometime.

Dr. Wm. N. McCoy and J. M. Nicholson left for Bardstown, Ky., last evening to attend the female exhibition at that place.

Mr. Henry Emmerke is still improving. His physician thinks that he is not injured internally. He still remains at Mr. Unser's residence in Port Fulton.

The farmers in this county are suffering greatly for want of water. Wells that were never known to go dry before are now completely destitute of water.

The rumor going the rounds among the gossips that Geo. R. D. Hughes and Miss Lizzie Rose are to be married during the holidays is contradicted by authority.

The ladies connected with the Rose Hill Mission Church Festival are still actively engaged in canvassing and making every preparation to make the festival a success.

Our boys had fine times yesterday skating on the river, opposite the pork-house. The river was frozen over at that point, smooth and slick, and allowed skatists to go all the way over to the island.

Remember the lecture of Rev. J. M. Hutchinson at the Presbyterian church to-night. Subject: "Twenty-seven days among the Arabs." Mr. Hutchinson's reputation as a lecturer will doubtless draw a large audience, which will be well entertained.

The Presbyterian Church Sunday-school will celebrate Christmas with appropriate exercises Monday night. They will have a large Christmas tree well filled with gifts for the children, one hundred and fifty dollars having been contributed for that purpose.

Maggie McKinney, a pupil at the Sisters of Providence school, swallowed a pin yesterday morning. A physician was summoned, who rendered the necessary assistance. The little one and her companions were badly frightened, but no serious results were apprehended.

Since the Weitzel dam was built at the head of the falls, we have no current on this side of the river. This will be the means of the river freezing over at this point much easier than usual. There being but little current up by the ship-yards, there is less trouble in arranging their lumber-rafts.

Mr. Samuel Frazer commenced his Christmas spree yesterday, and took charge of one of our barber-shops. Policeman James Leclar stepped in to arrest him, but Mr. Frazer would not be arrested and showed fight. Assistance was called in and with some trouble he was lodged in Castle Kennedy.

The jury in the Prof. Hammond case yesterday announced that they could not agree and were discharged. A new trial will be held next Thursday before Justice Moore at 9 A. M. The jury were only out about a half hour. As there were strong-willed men on both sides there were no prospects of an agreement.

The case of Pat. Maloney vs. A. Glover, replevin suit for the possession of eight ducks, was tried in Judge Matthews' court yesterday—S. S. Johnson, for plaintiff; O. C. Curry for defense. Judgment for plaintiff. This suit reminds us of Judge Dunham's first case, on the trial of a suit for the recovery of a goose valued at twenty-five cents, where the costs were over $100.

The nuptials of John T. Hoffman, of the coal firm of Cook & Hoffman, and Miss Mattie Cook, in Port Fulton, on Wednesday evening, was one of the pleasantest and most interesting matrimonial affairs that has occurred in this vicinity during the season. Mr. Hoffman had adopted the wise and prudent maxim of "get your cage before you catch the bird." His handsome gothic cottage on the pleasant hights of of Port Fulton had been fitted up in a most handsome and fashionable style. In accordance with the programme, the bride and groom with the guests, numbering about forty, assembled at the new home of the matrimonial candidates, along with Dr. Nathaniel Field, who, at eight o'clock, proceeded to perform the pleasing ceremonies that made the couple one. After the company had for some time enjoyed a social commingling, in which mirth, wit, good cheer and general jollity prevailed in a manner, at the same time polite, pleasant and cultivated, the famous caterer Otis Hodges announced supper, which all the guests pronounced as equal to any modern repast, and perfectly in keeping with his fame as an accomplished caterer. The supper, in fact, comprehended everything that is found on the bill of fare of our modern banquets, and furnished all that the heart, or rather the inner man, could desire. The whole affair passed off in just such a manner as it should have, and ended amid the hearty congratulations and good wishes for the blissful pair.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Louis Wolleswebber, Sr., will set the best free lunch at his saloon on Saturday night ever given in this vicinity.

Jackson, the popular confectionary and restaurant man, on New Market street, is prepared to furnish oysters by the can, half can, or any quantity, as well as cider by the gallon, oranges, and sweetmeats in general.

NEW ALBANY.

Centenary Teachers' Institute will meet to-night.

Judge Putnam, of Bedford, was in the city yesterday.

Captain Hipple had four men in his rock pile squad yesterday morning.

McMahan, Goodloe & Co. killed 372 hogs Wednesday. None in pens last evening.

Rev. Aaron Turner will preach a Christmas sermon at Wesley Chapel Sunday night.

The firemen are making great preparations for their ball, to be given at Reamer's Hall, January 1.

The funeral of Mr. Ferdinand Graham will take place from Centenary Church at 10 o'clock to-day.

Three car-loads of hogs were received by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad Wednesday night.

The examination of the pupils of the Male High School, Upper Fourth, and Main-street schools occurs to-day.

The thermometer stood as follows yesterday: 6 A. M., 2 degrees; 11 A. M., 18 degrees; 2 P. M., 15 degrees; 6 P. M., 12 degrees.

In the Police Court yesterday morning Edward Lowery was assessed $6 95 for threatening to shoot Monroe Fisher last November.

There was a slim attendance at Albert W. Aiken's show Wednesday night. The performance, in accordance with the audience, was rather thin.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lowe, who died at New Philadelphia, Saturday, was the sister of the late W. M. Weir, of this city, and the mother of Robert E. Moore, of Louisville.

Nothing has been heard from George Day since Monday night. His friends insist that he attempted suicide, as several times he expressed himself as being tired of life.

Jesse R. Bicknell, Esq., of this city, will leave for Nashotah, Wisconsin, about the 30th of the present month. He designs prosecuting the study of theology at that place.

The managers of the masquerade ball to be given at Maennerchor Hall Christmas night, are determined to eclipse any affair of the kind that has been given around the falls this season.

Marriage licenses have been issued to John Linch and Julia Brown; John L. Menaugh and Amanda C. Ruckle; Robert Moore and Patsy Hawkins, John C. Jocelyn and Sarah A. Wilkinson.

To-night the pupils of the Female High School will give a grand concert at the Opera-house. We can guarantee that all who may attend will be afforded a rare musical entertainment.

Mr. David Wilkinson was buried from the Universalist church yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. His remains were accompanied to the cemetery by the Masonic fraternity and a large concourse of citizens.

Many persons are kept away from exhibitions at the Opera-house during the winter season on account of the hall being uncomfortably cold. We think some plan might be contrived to render it more pleasant to visit the hall during the cold season.

Judge W. Q. Gresham will leave for Indianapolis Tuesday, December 26th, to hold a session of the United States Circuit Court to settle the decree of foreclosure of the mortgage of June, 1869, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad.

One of the boarders at the Johnson House on Pearl street came up missing yesterday morning. Shortly after his disappearance, Mr. William Johnson discovered that he was minus an overcoat, dress coat, and hat. The police were notified of the theft, but could find no trace of the thief.

A new lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias will be instituted at Columbus, Bartholomew county, to-night. James A. Hughes, V. G. C., and George K. Marsh and Robert Sloan, of this city, officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, will assist in the institution of this lodge, which will be No. 17 in Indiana.

The Louisville Ledger yesterday morning says that a drunken policeman named J. B. White, of New Albany, was arrested in that city Wednesday night. There is not a policeman by that name that ever was on the New Albany force. The Chief of Police informs us that his men all answered promptly at roll-call Wednesday night.

Owing to the railroad track being torn up between Logansport and Indianapolis, Miss Fannie K. Curtis was unable to reach this city in time for her lecture last night. The Young Men's Christian Association announce that if the services of Miss Curtis can possibly be obtained, she will be secured at an early day, and full announcement made as early as possible.

Edward Lowery was arraigned before Justice Monroe yesterday morning, charged with interfering with Constable Harford in the arrest of George Day; case dismissed for informality. The case of Edward Duncan vs. Lowery's peace warrant was taken up, and Lowery held to bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the Common Pleas Court. In default, and he was sent to jail.

Hon. John S. Davis, member of the Democratic State Central Committee from this district, received a letter from Hon. E. S. Alvord, chairman of the committee, requesting his attendance at a meeting to be held by said committee at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next. At this meeting the time of holding the Democratic State Convention will probably be decided upon.

M. M. Casper, Ohio; F. G. Eberome, Vincennes; S. T. Morgan, Bedford; W. H. Childers, Air-line railroad; H. H. Webster, Bedford; Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Orleans; C. H. Menaugh and lady, John L. Menaugh, W. S. North, Salem; W. G. Peck, Michigan City, Ind.; D. M. Johnson, C. D. Cahill, Louisville; Foster Ainslee, Boston; W. S. Bowman, Hamilton, O.; W. Wilson and wife, Lafayette; James Mulholland, Chicago; Richard Jones, Abe Marr, Indiana; C. H. Kinney, D. H. Mallory, Cincinnati, were registered at Monsch's Hotel yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway Company, held at their office Wednesday evening, to consider the ordinance granting them the right of way to construct their track from Pearl street to the eastern limits of the city, the board, after a careful examination of the same, accepted its provisions, and instructed the secretary to certify the action of the directors to the city authorities. In accordance with this action, Secretary Lyman notified City Clerk Huette yesterday morning that the ordinance had been accepted. The ordinance will be prepared for publication at once, after which it will go into effect.

On next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the children connected with the Centenary Sunday-school, will meet at the church to rehearse for the exercises to be held Sunday morning in celebration of Christmas. On Sunday morning appropriate exercises will be observed. The "Christ of Christmas," a beautiful concert and responsive exercise, in which several young ladies and misses will take part, will be a very attractive feature. Misses Daniels, Gwin, Shrader, Austin and Gordon, and Masters Conner and Naylor will recite sacred poems. A blackboard illustration of the annunciation of the birth of Christ will be given. Rev. H. R. Naylor will deliver a short address. On the part of Superintendent M. M. Hurley, we extend a cordial invitation to all who wish to attend, promising them that the exercises will be very interesting.

RIVER NEWS.

[Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.]

The weather continues intensely cold. At 6 A. M. yesterday the mercury stood at 2 degrees above, being by 4 degrees the coldest morning of the season; at 12 M. 18 and at 6 P. M. —. Navigation is entirely suspended in the Ohio, the river being gorged in many places from Pittsburgh to the mouth. Just above Jeffersonville early yesterday morning people were crossing on the ice from shore to shore, but about 10 A. M. the tugboat W. J. May succeeded in breaking it as far up as Pumpkin Patch and towed a coal barge from that point down to the city wharf. The ferryboats were making regular trips yesterday between this and Jeffersonville, but will not be likely to do so to-day. The prospects for a resumption of navigation soon are decidedly gloomy, as the river is very low. Without an immense quantity of rain we should not be surprised to see the river closed for the next two or three weeks. All the boats heard from are in safe harbors and no apprehensions are entertained as to their safety. At this writing it is cloudy and moderating, with good prospects of snow before morning.

Work has been stopped on the Newport bridge on account of the cold weather.

The LeClaire and Falls City have gone into winter quarters at the mouth of Green river.

The steamer Darling was sold at Cincinnati Wednesday morning, by the United States Marshal, for $765.

The cold weather has stopped work on the new locks; it will be resumed again as soon as the weather moderates.

The steamer Jessie, reported sunk below Newport, in Ouachita river, is said to have been insured in Cincinnati offices.

The Kentucky river is reported frozen solid, with ice at the mouth extending over a hundred yards out into the stream.

Coal merchants and steamboatmen are circulating a petition at Pittsburgh, for signatures, remonstrating against the building of the proposed dam at McKee's Rocks. Some thirty firms have already signed it.

Capt. Z. M. Sherley, the Kentucky delegate, who has been in Washington for the past two weeks, representing the steamboat interest, returned to the city yesterday and reports everything favorable to getting the amendment to the steamboat law passed last session of Congress.

The Madison Courier, of Thursday says: "Last night occurred something that has not before taken place in the memory of the oldest inhabitant." At dark last evening there was not a particle of ice to be seen in the river, and this morning our citizens awoke to find the whole surface a solid mass of ice, strong enough to allow venturous skatists to go from shore to shore."

The following boats are laid up at Cincinnati on account of low water and ice: Tom Farrow, United States, Ben Franklin, Leslie Combs and barges, Kittie Hegler, Charmer, Telegraph, Bostona, Ohio No. 4, R. R. Hudson, Mineola, Anna, Fleetwood, Sam J. Hale, Abeona, St. Marys, St. James, Granite State, Gen. Lytle, Little Condor, Jonas Powell, Champion, Clipper, and Darling.

The New Orleans International Republican of Tuesday says: "The Sabine, a new steamer built at Louis[illegible] the Sabine-river trade, is looked for to-day. [illegible] her owners, Captain John T. Shirley, is here, and is advised by many friends to place her in the Arkansas-river trade. She is well adapted for the trade, strongly constructed, and is not only a number one carrier, but has elegant and comfortable passenger accommodations. Captain Shirley's extensive acquaintance and large number of friends in the Bends and Arkansas river would certainly secure for the Sabine a large share of the trade of Arkansas river. Those that are identified with the trade from the above stream should induce the owners of the Sabine to place her in the trade."

The Evansville Courier of Wednesday says: "The magnificent steamer Morning Star will be the regular Louisville packet to-day, leaving after the arrival of the express train, at 10:30 P. M. Capt. John Triplett is her agreeable commander, and Phil. Beverley, one of the most polite clerks on the river, is in the office. Capt. Sam. Coombs, of the steamer Bowling Green, was arrested yesterday by the deputy United States marshal on a warrant issued on complaint of several 'fifteenth amendments,' who jumped his boat above Spottsville some time last May. The amount of damages claimed was $300, for which he promptly gave bond for double the amount. It appears that the mate of the boat got into some difficulty with the 'rousters,' for which, we are reliably informed, he was justifiable in using some harsh and probably some slight violence. They departed immediately from the boat, leaving Captain Coombs to do the best he could in getting through with his boat. For the past few months we have been noticing meetings of this kind occurring among colored deck-hands, and the sooner the law regulating the government of those 'rousters' is applied the better for the benefit of our merchants and the interests of navigation."

A Board of United States Engineers appointed to investigate into the causes of the late accident at the new locks of the Louisville and Portland canal, have made the requisite examination and written their report. Although not yet made public, enough is known of the report to warrant the assertion that Gen. Weitzel is entirely exonerated from blame in the matter. He is commended for his promptness in repairing the damage, as well as for the plan pursued. It was found that the accident was owing greatly to the careless manner in which the water had been let into the canal, allowing it to rush against the mud gates while there was no water or any other protection below to aid in withstanding the force. Although the sills were found to have been insecurely fastened down, if proper care had been taken the accident might not have occurred at all. It will be gratifying to Cincinnati business men to know that Gen. Weitzel has been sustained by his superior officer, Gen. H. H. Humphrey, after a rigid investigation into his efforts to promote the commercial interests of the Ohio Valley, which he has done at the risk of transcending the powers given him by the Government. Capt. Lockhart claims that no discrimination is made against Cincinnati in favor of Louisville with regard to the rates of toll charged for passing through the canal, and offers his books for inspection. He says no boat loading at the Louisville wharf, no matter how short a time has elapsed since she came through the canal, has been charged less than full toll both ways, for fifteen or sixteen years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 21, 1871.

Money shows no signs of ease, and borrowers are not the least on the decrease. The banks refuse nearly all the paper offered because they have no money to buy with. The nominal rate is 10 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is abundant and dull, at 1-5 discount buying, and par to 1-10 discount selling.

GOLD—Is growing still weaker; it opened at 108⅞ and closed at 108¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	108¾	109¼
Silver halves and quarters	104	....
Silver dimes	102	....

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull and still declining.

Coupons of 1881	116¾	@117¼
" " 1862	108¾	@109¼
" " 1864	108¾	@109¼
" " 1865	110¾	@111¼
" " 1865 (new)	112¾	@113¼
" " 1867	114	@115
" " 1868	114	@115
Ten-forties	107¾	@108¼
Currency 6s	112¾	@113¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¼	117¼	..	..
Coupons, '62	109⅝	109⅜	..	¼
Coupons, '64	109⅜	109⅜	..	..
Coupons, '65	111⅝	111⅜	..	¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	113¾	..	¼
Coupons, '67	115½	115	..	½
Coupons, '68	115½	115	..	½
Ten-forty coupons	109⅛	108⅞	..	¼
Currency 6s	113½	113⅜	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Buyers are holding off until after the first of January, as they do not like to pay for so much interest as they pay for in buying now. Nashville railroad stock and Bank of Kentucky stock are in some demand, but beyond this there is very little doing in the local market.

Money Matters in New York.

[Jour. Com., Evening, 19th.]

The money market continues active, the demand being chiefly from speculative borrowers, and it is sufficient in the aggregate to give temporary employment to most of the surplus offering. Call loans are made upon the best securities at 7 per cent. in currency to the legal figure in gold, and in many cases an additional commission is paid on stock collaterals for the needed accommodations. First class commercial paper is quoted by dealers at 8@10 per cent. per annum discount.

Gold opened at the Board this morning at 109⅛, touched 109⅛, then fell off to 109, and is now selling at this price. From 7 per cent. per annum in currency to this rate in gold to 1-16 of one per cent. per day was paid for carrying.

Foreign exchange was held at the closing rates of yesterday up to twelve o'clock, at which time the best sterling bills were reduced one-eighth of a cent each for long and short date. Leading bankers offering 60 days sterling at 109¼, and short sight do. at 109⅞.

The stock market showed indications of weakness at the opening, and was apparently heavy at the regular session of the board. Sales of South Carolina State sixes, new, January and July, were made to a large amount at a further marked decline, and prices were generally lower for most other descriptions on the list. Governments were in moderate demand at quoted rates.

In Philadelphia.

[Ledger, 19th.]

The banks have increased their loans during the past week $303,030 and their circulation $3,480. In doing this they have lost of deposits $676,117. The decrease in legal-tender notes and the specie aggregates $10,967. The loss of so much reserve in the payment of so small an amount of demand liabilities shows a weaker condition of the banks than last week, though their condition and the future course of the money market afford no ground for uneasiness. The business at bank continues large, though the clearings last week were $2,278,053 less than they were the previous week. The balances increased $317,805.

In Chicago.

[Tribune, 20th.]

The tendency of the money market here is toward stringency. The supply of funds here was so large that it takes a good while for the surplus to be absorbed, but during the last ten days the deposits of the banks have been largely diminished, and the discounts have been increased so that a week or two hence it seems probable a considerable degree of stringency may be experienced. At present money is more abundant than at this season of last winter, but the abundance of money does not inspire the degree of confidence that might be expected, because people can not make up their minds that the whole effect of the great disaster in this city has been experienced. It seems as though the absolute destruction of about $200,000,000 of property must affect finances generally to a greater extent, and that the full result is only deferred. But, however this may turn out, the present aspect of financial affairs is much more favorable than even the most sanguine could have hoped for two months ago.

The movement of currency toward the country continues very active, and the banks here were obliged to order more of it from New York to-day to meet the demands of their country customers.

Interesting Bank Case Decided.

A bank case which has excited much interest in Vermont has just been decided in the Bennington County Court. About two years ago the First National Bank of Bennington was robbed while Mr. Enos Adams had bonds on deposit as collateral security to notes. These bonds, among others, were stolen, and Mr. Adams sued the bank for their recovery in damages. The result is a verdict in favor of Mr. Adams to the amount of $4,900 and his costs.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Lease.

[Memphis Appeal, 20th.]

The board of directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company met yesterday and discussed at length the proposition for the purchase of the road—a lease for ninety-nine years. The proposed purchasers are the Southern Security Railroad Company, chartered, we are told, by Congress. They agree to guarantee three per cent. dividends for five years and six per cent. afterwards till the expiration of the lease. Tom Scott is one of the members of the Southern Security Railroad Company. As we stated some three weeks ago, the acceptance of these propositions by the Memphis and Charleston company is only a condition precedent to the Memphis and Little Rock and Memphis and Jefferson and Shreveport roads, to become part and parcel of the Texas International line now approaching Jefferson. The stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston road meet, on the 17th proximo, accept or reject the propositions of the Southern Security Railroad Company. The present indebtedness of the Memphis and Charleston company, floated and bonded, amounts to nearly five millions, and the value of its property is estimated at ten and a half millions. The Security Company will probably own the road.

Tobacco Manufacturing Capacity of the United States.

[Cor. Journal of Commerce, Washington, Dec. 18.]

Tobacco continues to be sold notwithstanding the tax. It is taxed as a luxury. The luxurious people in this respect must be numerous.

Below will be found a table recently prepared for reference at the Revenue Department. It is quite important to the trade, being an exact showing of the capacity of the United States for manufacturing tobacco. The capacity of cutting machines is all in use at present, but the screw and hydraulic presses for making plug, and the snuff mills, are not running up to their full capacity. This statement surprises the manufacturers. They had generally calculated that a much less important showing would result from a collation of the statistics.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MACHINERY KEPT THEREIN FOR USE:

State.	Number of factories	Cutting machines	Screw Presses	Hydraulic Presses	Snuff mills	Other mills and mach'ny
Arkansas	4	..	5	..	..	..
California	9	9	6	2	1	3
Connecticut	5	3	2	..	..	..
Delaware	4	2	..	..	2	2
Georgia	8	..	29	1	..	..
Illinois	43	28	142	5	2	1
Indiana	23	5	30	2	3	..
Iowa	7	6	..	1	2	..
Kentucky	40	5	96	10	..	17
Louisiana	21	10	4	2	7	12
Maryland	19	23	44	4	41	7
Massachusetts	21	13	3	..	10	1
Michigan	26	28	..	1	..	2
Minnesota	1	1	1	..	..	..
Mississippi	3	..	6	..	..	..
Missouri	92	23	273	30	5	16
New Hampshire	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	14	17	6	..	31	5
New York	85	107	46	11	50	26
North Carolina	191	3	390	22	..	5
Ohio	66	55	25	20	10	6
Pennsylvania	40	20	110	6	21	6
Tennessee	30	..	63	..	..	..
Texas	2	..	4	..	..	..
Virginia	178	33	1799	93	..	37
West Virginia	4	..	5	2	..	..
Wisconsin	9	17	..	1	..	1
Total	946	400	3082	208	190	147

The total amount of bonds of tobacco manufacturers are $7,847,600; of this Virginia gives $2,833,000; North Carolina, $911,000; New York, $721,300; Missouri, $668,000; Ohio, $444,000; Illinois, $367,500; Kentucky, $294,000; Pennsylvania, $280,700, and Maryland, $223,000. Included in "other mills machinery" are 37 hand-mills, 34 of which are in use in Virginia, 6 in New York and 5 in New Jersey.

The Bureau's Cotton Crop Estimate.

[N. O. Times, 19th.]

The unlooked for cotton crop estimate of the Agricultural Bureau—3,400,000 bales—was received in our cotton circles with general surprise. The previous reports, from the same source, do not seem to warrant it, nor is it apparently justified by the weather since they were issued. It was a common remark that it was utterly inconsistent with the information previously furnished. A shipper telegraphed to a foreign correspondent that the new estimate was "bosh," which seemed to be in harmony with the general opinion. If the result should prove the bureau to be right, it will increase confidence in its future reports: if, on the contrary, as is generally supposed, it be found from 200,000 to 300,000 bales in excess of the true amount, it will cause the bureau to be regarded with general distrust.

The system adopted by the bureau to obtain information is so elaborate and effective that it seems hardly credible that it should make an error of 200,000 or 300,000 bales. Under this view many are reluctant to withdraw their confidence from the bureau, and feel under the necessity of raising their estimates, but we hear of few—we have not met one—who believe in the bureau's figures of 3,400,000 bales.

Stock of Grain Afloat and in Store in New York and Brooklyn.

[Times, 19th.]

	Dec. 19, 1870. In Store and Afloat. Bushels.	Dec. 18, 1871. Afloat. Bushels.	Dec. 18, 1871. In Store. Bushels.
Wheat	1,912,499	283,200	4,106,331
Corn	245,019	405,100	1,219,300
Rye	201,015	28,300	536,963
Barley	1,642,862	337,497	284,212
Oats	2,451,475	182,840	2,945,973
Malt	277,479	15,000	107,380
Peas	10,465	....	9,323

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES FOR THREE YEARS.

[Tribune, 19th.]

Bushs.	1871. Dec. 16.	1871. Dec. 9.	1870. Dec. 17.	1869. Dec. 18.
Wheat	4,106,331	4,167,684	2,993,066	3,849,765
Corn	1,219,300	1,791,684	923,054	645,660
Oats	2,945,973	3,015,107	1,971,993	1,974,388
Rye	536,963	536,968	159,170	63,569
Barley	292,219	260,110	504,670	297,127
Malt	107,380	103,622	248,464	79,314
Peas	9,528	12,078	17,997	12,531

The Tariff on Salt.

[N. Y. World, 19th.]

The Syracuse salt monopolists are protesting against the abolition of the duty on salt.

Let the ax fall. Their crime against American industry is twofold and unpardonable. They have shut out from American salt-users the salt of other parts of the world—promoting relative scarcity for the selfish sake of higher price. This, however, is what protectionists of any industry attempt. But they have also shut out from American salt markets the salt of other parts of the United States. They have not only promoted scarcity of all salt; they have also promoted scarcity of American salt for the sake of higher prices of Onondaga salt. They have stopped salt-producing where but for them salt would have continued to be produced. Scarcity of salt is not for the interest of the American people. Abundance of salt is for the interest of thirty-eight millions of American users of salt. The Onondaga Salt Company must get out of the way. It is entitled to freedom in producing salt; other salt producers, domestic or foreign, it is entitled to demand, shall not be favored by the Government at its expense; but this and nothing more. Thirty-eight millions of men, women and children who use salt are in like manner entitled to buy it of whom they like, at what markets they please, for the best price they can.

The Tobacco Tax in Washington.

[Correspondence Journal of Commerce—Extract]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Since the National Tobacco Association was heard, the committee and individual members thereof have received any number of letters from tobacco manufacturers of various kinds, objecting in the strongest terms to the action of the association in demanding a sixteen-cent uniform tax on all manufactured tobaccos, and even charging that the resolution was adopted by chicanery in the convention. As to that, your correspondent was present at the convention, and can freely say that debate was extended even beyond the limits of patience, and that each delegate had a fair chance to vote as he desired. Some of the letters received oppose the warehouse system, all advocate uniform taxation, but most of them ask that the rate be fixed at 24 or 32 cents per pound, and after that generally harmonize with the views of the convention.

On Friday Mr. Christian Peper, a well-known tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee became so deeply interested in his statements, that they kept him there two hours and a half. He said, in regard to the tax, that the committee might place it where they pleased, but that the tax should not be graded down. He inclined to a belief that it should be graded up, but did not make a positive standard. He said the average consumption of tobacco chewing, per capita, was, for a diligent consumer, twelve pounds a year. The tax on his luxury would be, at 32 cents a pound, $3 84 per annum. For a regular smoker, he estimates the average tax paid per annum at 32 cents, 8 pounds, $2 56. He explained that the Government had two duties to perform—it must protect itself and also the honest manufacturer. Hundreds of families have been ruined, he says, by illicit operations in the manufacture of tobacco. He claimed that the main cause of all trouble and agitation of the tobacco tax matter is not that the taxes are too high, but that illicit operations are conducted in all branches of the business except one grade—smoking tobacco. He accounts for that by the fact that smoking tobacco reaches the consumer in a stamped condition, and all persons are made judges whether the manufacturer has complied with the law. He says considerable illicit trade is conducted in the fine-cut chewing branch, because the retail dealer is allowed to sell from a broken package, the same as plug tobacco is sold; but that there is vastly more fraud committed in the plug chewing branch. He believes that this species of fraud is much more extensive than generally is, or reasonably could be, supposed. The reason of the difference in frauds between plug and fine-cut he accounts for in this way: to commence business in the fine-cut chewing branch requires a certain amount of expensive machinery to start with, the least being a boiler, an engine and a costly cutter. The fraudulent operations having been entirely rooted out of the fine-cut smoking branch, except in the matter of grading below the proper standard, the main profits of fraud have been taken away, and illicit operations in the cutting line have been curtailed principally to that of the fine-cut chewing tobacco and what are called fine-cut shorts. The discriminations of tax are against the plug interest. No matter if the material used in making plug is rotten, it must pay 32 cents per pound tax under the law. The cutter's tobacco, on the contrary, pays mostly 16 cents per pound; in fact, only one cutter in the United States pays more than that, and he pays it only on one brand. The stamps are sufficient protection both for the honest manufacturer of fine-cut smoking tobacco, and for the Government. The fine-cut interests, he says, have therefore a decided advantage over the plug interest. In the plug branch a manufacturer may start with a mere nominal capital, say from $100 upwards. His machinery and stock may consist of a screw press worth $30; a set of six-inch tobacco molds, 12 frames to the set, $25; kettle, table, knife, sugar, licorice, a few empty boxes, and a few hundred pounds of raw leaf at about eight cents a pound. He claims that it is quite easy for a man to manufacture plug tobacco under those circumstances, and to cheat the Government as much as he pleases.

He contends that, so far as the consumer is concerned, chewing tobacco goes from 33 to 66 times, and smoking tobacco 50 to 100 times further with him than any other luxury he indulges in; and that the consumer, therefore, does not stop to consider the tax. The grand object for Congress to aim at is, in his opinion, illicit manufacture of tobacco. He argues that it is a duty Congress owes to the honest manufacturers as well as the Government. He related instances which had come under his personal observation, where illicit operations of some firms of questionable character at the time, and afterwards confessedly dishonest, had thrown honest manufacturers into bankruptcy and ruin.

London Hop Market.

DECEMBER 4.—Messrs. Wolloton & Son report there is no alteration in the market, business remaining quiet, but with prices maintained unless sales are pressed. Alost Belgians rapidly declined about 20s per cwt., but are now rather more firmly held. Fine Poperinghe hops continue in demand at a slight reduction on the prices realized a few weeks ago. The Bohemian and Bavarian markets are quoted dearer, with a short supply of fine samples. The imports during October and November, according to the customs' lists, were 10,309 bales, exclusive of hops landed at Harwich, being 3,050 bales in excess of the imports of the corresponding months of 1870.

Messrs. Bakers, White & Morgan thus report: The market has been more active during the past week, fully supporting the prices of both Kent and Sussex hops. Bavarian hops are very firm; the demand for them is small but steady, and they have a tendency to advance in price. There is less inquiry for American hops.

Antwerp Lard and Petroleum Markets.

[Translated from the Revue Commercial et Maritime d'Anvers of December 1st.]

LARD—Our stock of American lard continues to increase, the arrivals being frequent; thus we received this week 1,100 tcs per Western Empire, 1,130 tcs per Aureliano and 300 tcs per Vibilia, all three from New York, as well as 871 tcs from Hamburg. There is consequently a good deal of immediately deliverable offering, and, as the dealers have no particular desire to do anything, there has been a slight decline in value. There have been sold in lots, 250 tcs Wilcox at from 120 to 120½, 50 tcs Allen & Closs at 118¾, and 250 tcs Van Rensselaer 120½ per 50 lbs. To-day there have been sold some lots of Wilcox at 118¾ for immediate delivery. To arrive there have been no transactions the whole of the last eight days. The stock of American lard is valued at 4,000 tcs. Hungarian lard has again been quiet this week, and no transaction worth while mentioning has taken place; we have to-day only 250 packages Hungarian on hand.

SALTED PROVISIONS.—There has again been little demand for American pork-middles during the past eight days, and only trifling lots in a retail way have been moved off at well supported prices. We quote to-day "short middles" from 112-114 in bond, and "long" from 109@110, and backs from 114, in bond. The present stock is 500 boxes. There have been sold "to arrive" 400 boxes shoulders, December, January, and New York shipment, at from 80 fcs bond per 100 kilos. We have had an accession to our stock this week, of 180 boxes middles per "Aureliano" from New York, 110 boxes from Hamburg and 501 boxes and 75 tcs from England.

PETROLEUM—The demand for American refined has again shown little activity since eight days, and there has been a pretty general decline. The sales have been 5,000 barrels. We quote spot standard white 46¼ francs, against 48 francs, 23d ult. The stock here is as follows:

	Barrels.
Stock, November 23	90,386
Received since	3,429
Total	93,815
Shipments for Antwerp from Nov. 23 to 29	8,560
Stock, November 30	85,255

The Hungarian Lard Market.

[Translated from the Hamburg Borsenhalle.]

PESTH, Nov. 25.—There being little inclination to purchase, business has been dull throughout the week. There are few stocks, however, and very little is and has been produced this season. Purchasers have therefore to yield to the pretensions of holders. There has been promptly paid 35¼ florins, inclusive of package, and November and December delivery 34 florins, without package. There is nothing doing "to arrive," as the producers, in view of the total crop failure, do not like to sell an article which may be ere long scarce and dear, without much left for export.

Salt Product of Michigan.

S. S. Garrigues, State Salt Inspector for Michigan, has made his annual report to the Governor. The following extracts are given: The past year has been one of decided improvement in the Michigan salt manufacture—not only in the general quality of the salt manufactured, but also in the character of the barrels in which it was packed. The mode of manufacturing salt is gradually changing from the old method of boiling in kettles to the more improved method of evaporation by steam in wooden grainers, and in large iron pans. By the direct application of fire heat, this class of manufacture has the advantage of an improved mode of settling the brine before it is evaporated. The grain of the salt is more even, and, owing to the large amount of brine in the process of evaporation, the impurities can be more readily separated.

In consequence of the various improvements in the salt manufacture, assisted by a rigid inspection, I have the pleasure to state on reliable authority that Michigan salt has, during the past season, taken an advanced position in most of the Western markets. The salt-producing territory of the State is increasing in area. Since my last annual report two more blocks have been put in operation outside of the Saginaw Valley, one at Caseville and the other at White Rock, both in Huron county. The last mentioned establishment was almost entirely destroyed by the ravages of the fires that swept over that part of the State, but is expected to be in operation by the next season. These blocks were for the present year under the inspection of the Deputy Inspector at Port Austin. The distance apart of these localities has increased the expense of inspection in said district. During the early part of the manufacturing season the salt-producing territory of the State was divided, as last year, into nine districts, and remained so until two months before the close of the season.

According to the report, the quantity of salt inspected in 1871 was 732,437 barrels. The following is a comparative statement of the salt inspected for the past three years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Fine salt, brls	513,986	508,326	651,454
Packers'	12,918	17,869	13,794
Solar	15,264	15,507	44,291
Second quality	19,117	19,659	18,635
Refuse	8,370	7,618	3,877
Total	560,658	628,979	732,437

The increase in 1870 over 1869 was 59,321 barrels; in 1871 over 1870, 103,465 barrels.

Hogs—Prices, &c., Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI.

The Enquirer of this morning says:

The market opened dull this morning, and ruled so throughout the day, and prices are rather easier, closing inactive. The extreme cold weather has checked business to some extent. The sales were at $4 40@4 65 for light to extra heavy averages, the outside rate being extreme. The bulk of the sales were at $4 50@4 60 per cental gross. The arrivals for the 24 hours ending noon to-day were 10,055 head, and several trains were overdue. The receipts since October 5, foot up 487,488 head. Quite a number remained in the pens this evening unsold.

CHICAGO.

The Tribune of the 20th says:

The fresh receipts were only 17,500, making the total since Saturday 31,372, against 43,874 for the same period last week; 35,069 week before last, and 26,197 for the corresponding period last year. The market opened fairly active this morning, and firm, sales being readily effected during the forenoon at the advance in prices established yesterday, or at $4@4 15 for common, light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at $4 20@4 30 for medium, and at $4 35@4 50 for good to strictly choice. In the afternoon, however, trading was slow and a weaker feeling obtained. Buyers seemed suddenly to have discovered that they were paying too much for hogs, and, from the middle of the afternoon to the close, there were none willing to pay within 10@15c of the opening rates. The market closed dull and weak, with many unsold.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Journal of this morning says:

Prices have advanced 5c since our last issue, but the market is dull, and a few dealers are anxious to decrease values. It was the general belief among packers at the opening of the market this week that the season would end with the week, but, as the receipts continue large, nothing definite is known as to when it will close. The yards have been crowded full several days this week, and it is reported that large lots are being held back for the late market, in hopes of higher figures. The wonder is where they come from, and when shall we see the last of them. The range of prices to-day was $4 25@4 40, but the market closed dull and inactive. Messrs. Hearlet, Vawter & Co., of Franklin, Ind., closed the packing season at the above place to-day, having slaughtered and cut 20,050 head. The average net weight was twenty pounds to the head less than those slaughtered last year. Messrs. Kingan & Co. received 1,350, of which 1,100 were slaughtered. At the yards of Messrs. J. C. Furgnson & Co. 650 were received, and 1,000 slaughtered. Messrs. Wheat, Fletcher & Coffin received 1,000, of which 750 were slaughtered.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	....	161	Lard, tcs	78	5
Bacon, tcs	160	73	Lard, kegs	25	36
Bacon, csks	....	22	Malt, scks	150	22
Butter, pkgs	38	36	Molasses, bls	62	51
Barley, scks	....	....	Macker'l, pgs	....	50
Bagging, pcs	170	35	Nails, kegs	....	58
Cotton, bales	1144	615	Oil, bbls	122	270
Cot'n y'rn, bl	8	8	Oats, scks	150	154
Coffee, bags	60	63	Pork, bbls	....	24
Cheese, bxs	....	162	Pork, pcs	10789	....
Candles, bxs	....	15	Potatoes, bls	....	48
Cement, bbls	....	400	Rye, scks	....	23
Corn, scks	150	150	Sugar, hhds	43	12
Cattle, head	53	13	Sugar, bxs	....	77
Eggs, bbls	3	....	Seed, bags	3	16
Flour, bbls	160	439	Tobacco, hds	14	54
Feathers, sks	....	36	Tobacco, bxs	24	111
Hides, bdls	219	....	Whisky, bbls	84	342
Hogs	1636	....	Wheat, scks	....	....
Hay, bales	42	48	Wool, bags	....	....
Iron, pig, t'ns	46	180			

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $4 25@5 00 per bbl; some extra choice at $5 50@6 00. Sales to-day of 125 bbls at $3 50@5 00 for fair to choice.

BAGGING—The market is dull and flat to-day at 13½@14½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old are quoted at $2 10@2 25 per bushel, and common white at $2, on arrival.

BUTTER—Market glutted. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; fine roll, 19@20c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day 500 lbs at 15@25c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s 16-oz at 19½@20c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 400 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market has advanced ½c. Ohio factory is quoted at 15@15½c. Sales to-day 100 boxes at quotations.

COAL—A small supply of Cannelton (not Cannel) coal has arrived, which dealers are selling at $17 per load. Pittsburgh has been advanced 4c, and has now reached the point at which Indiana coal can be profitably brought in. The companies mining at Pine Hill, Rockcastle county, Ky., are talking of advancing above present prices, but there is really no sufficient reason. The supply which is now brought in will be largely increased within the next week or ten days from Kentucky. This, with the continued incoming of anthracite, and a supply from Indiana, should be sufficient, with the amount of Pittsburgh in reach, to last till the 1st of March, by which time it is probable a rise will come in the river. To-day dealers are quoting as follows: Kentucky coal—Render, 20c per bushel; Beaver Dam, 20c; Pine Hill, No. 1 24c, No. 2 (nut size) 18c. Cannelton 28c. Pittsburgh coal, 28c; Anthracite, egg size, $12 per ton; nut size, $11.

COFFEE—The market has advanced. The quotations are as follows: Rios, fair to fancy, 22@25; Laguayra, as to quality, 23@25; Singapore, as to quality, 25@28c; Java, Government, as to quality, 30@32.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 60@65c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market is quiet to-day, and steady at last quotations, with a very good demand. The receipts to-day have been 1,144 bales; shipments, 615. Dealers quote as follows: Middling, 19¼c; low middling, 18½c; good ordinary, 18c; ordinary, 16½c.

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $11@13 per bbl; the wild at $8 50@9 50.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@5½c. New peaches will bring 7½@8 for halves and 5½@6c for quarters. Trade dull.

EGGS—Are in full supply, and sales are made at 28c per doz recount. Sales to-day 2,500 doz.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 60c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	Half-bbl. 100 lbs.	Kit. 15 lbs.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 15
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	25	@ 37½
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@ 2 30	

FLOUR—Dealers report the market quiet and unchanged at the following rates: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 50; extra, $5 50@6 00; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 00@7 50; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 300 bbls assorted at quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers quote in bbls at $9@9 25, in sacks at 5c per lb.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 35@1 50 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 51@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 40@41c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day, one car-load at $21.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations: bar iron 3½@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5¼@5¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron [illegible], steel [illegible]; horse-shoes, $5 75@6 25; mule-shoes $6 75@7 25 per keg. Nails, $5 at 60 [illegible] rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c @$1 25; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 35c @80c per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 65@80c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 45@50c for common; 55@75c for prime and 80@90c for choice per gallon. Sorghum molasses—small sales at 50c, including package.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50; shorts at $20; shipstuff $25, and middlings $28@30 per ton.

ONIONS—Dealers are paying $3@3 25 per bbl, and selling at $3 50@3 75.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day. Dealers quote new from first hands at $3 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY AND GAME—Market quiet. Chickens are dull at $1 50 per dozen live; dressed $1 50@2 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen; geese, live, at $6 00@6 50 per dozen. Turkeys, live, 75c@$1; dressed, 12@14c per lb. Game—Quails, $1 25@1 50 per doz; pigeons, 60c; squirrels, $1; rabbits, $1, and market full.

PROVISIONS—The market is easier to-day, though not quotably lower—yet is in favor of the buyer. The sales to-day, so far as reported, are as follows: Bulk meats—20,000 lbs shoulders and clear sides at 5½ and 7c; 48 casks clear rib at 6¾c; 25 casks shoulders at 5½c. Bacon—30 casks clear rib at 7c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7c; clear rib 6¾c; shoulders 5½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7c; clear sides 7½c; shoulders 7c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14c; plain canvased —; uncanvased —.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $12 50@13 50 for old; new $14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9@9½c; in kegs at 10½c.

RICE—Is quiet. Carolina new crop 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Prices are firm, and trade moderately active. The receipts of new crop are moderately liberal and prices are as follows: New Orleans, common to choice, at 9½@11½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@14c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B coffee, 12½@12¾c; Extra C, 12¼@12¾c; C yellow, 12¼@12½c; Circle C, 12@12½c; Yellow, 11½@12½c; Demerara, 12½@13c.

SOAP—Is unchanged with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6@6½c; No. 2 at 5½@6c, and rosin at 4½@5c.

STARCH—Market quiet. Dealers quote at 5@5½c.

SALT—The market has advanced again, and dealers quote at $3 25 for 7-bush bbls and 3 00 for 280-lb bbls. Dairy salt $3 25.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 90c.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 40@45c; tub-washed at 58@60c; combing none; burry, 5@10c less.

The Hog Market.

The market is decidedly weak to-day, notwithstanding the light receipts; as the houses have nearly all quit packing, and the season will close this week, in all probability, the demand is constantly lessening. Some small lots of extra choice were sold to-day at $4 55, but the general run of the market is $4 30@4 50. The receipts have been 1,636—making the total from Nov. 1, in the city, 249,156; around the falls about 293,600.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The present cold weather proves unfortunate for buyers of the leaf, as farmers can not prepare it for market, and if they could, the river being nearly closed, much that can come by no other avenue is necessarily retained at home. The receipts to-day have been only 14 hhds, while the shipments have been 54. The market is consequently strong, and holders are disposed to reject the prices bid rather more than they have done of late. In view of the light stocks on the market and the receipts, the market may be said to be quite active and firm at the full of quotations as given last Saturday. The sales to-day at six of the warehouses have been 76 hhds, as per statements below:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $14; 6 hhds Hancock county lug and leaf at $7 60, 9 60, 9 80, 9 80, 10 00 and 12; 2 hhds Meade county leaf at $9 and 9 25; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $7 60 and 7 90; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Garrard county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $6 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county old leaf at $12 and 15 25; 3 hhds Hancock county old leaf at $9 40 to 10 75; 1 hhd do new lugs at $7 60; 3 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $7 and 7 10; 1 hhd Simpson county new leaf at $8 30.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 2 hhds Sumner county, Tenn., lugs and leaf at $9 10, 6 85, 7 55; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs and leaf at $8, 6 75; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $8 70, 9 60, 8 70; 2 hhds Henry county lugs and trash at $6 60, 5 50; 1 hhd Green county leaf at $8 50; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $8 60.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 1 hhd Gallatin county leaf at $13; 1 hhd Gallatin county lugs at $7 60; 4 hhds Logan county leaf at $9 40, 8 30, 8 25 and 8 50; 7 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 90, 9 50, 6 60, 7 30, 6 00, 6 10, and 6 30; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd Hardin county leaf at $7 60; 4 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $6 45; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 65; 1 hhd Brown county (Indiana) leaf at $7 60; 1 hhd Brown county (Indiana) lugs at $6 40; 2 hhds Illinois old leaf at $8 60 and 7 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 2 hhds Indiana leaf at $10 25, 10 75; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $10; 1 hhd Meade county leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd Metcalfe county old leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $7 70; 2 hhds Meade county lugs at $7 10, 6 60.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $8 90; 1 hhd Green county new leaf at $7 90; 3 hhds Henry county common new leaf at $9 80, 9 40 and 9 00; 3 hhds Henry county common new lugs at $7 30, 7 60 and 8 50; 1 hhd Taylor county common new leaf at $7 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is less active but prices have advanced; middling uplands 20⅛c. Flour, the market is dull and heavy; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 70@5 95; common to good extra $6 20@6 50; good to choice do $6 40@7; white wheat extra $7@7 15; extra Ohio $6 25@7 50; St. Louis $6 40@9 25. Rye flour, the market is dull at $4 50@5 20. Cornmeal the market is quiet. Whisky, the market is active and prices are firmer at 95c. Wheat, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring in store $1 47@1 50; winter red Western $1 55@1 58; amber $1 59@1 62; white $1 60@1 73. Rye, the market is unchanged. Barley, the market is unchanged. Malt, the market is dull. Corn, the market is a shade firmer; receipts 29,000 bushels; new Western mixed afloat 77@78c; extra choice old Western in store 78½c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 15,000 bushels; Western and Ohio in store and afloat 54@56½c. Eggs are quiet and firmly held at 35@37c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; Cuba 8⅞@10c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; New Orleans 48@57c. Rice, the demand is fair and market firm at 8¾@9c. Petroleum, crude 13@13½c; refined 22¾@23c. Spirits turpentine is quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, the market is dull. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are heavy; long clear 7½c; short clear 7⅝c. Lard, the market is heavy, but more active; No 1 prime steam 9⅝@9¾c, and kettle rendered 9¾c; seller March 9⅞c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The greatest feature of the market was the entire closing out of 100,000 dozens of 6-cord spool cotton, of Green & Daniel's manufacture, to a leading Broadway jobber, who will offer it next Saturday at the extremely low price of 42½c net cash ♥ dozen, which is only about the price asked for all regular brands of 3-cord thread. The market is otherwise quiet but steady and unusually firm for this season of the year for all staple cotton and woolen fabrics.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market opened firm but closed dull; No 1 spring $1 21¼; No 2 spring $1 17¾; No 3 spring $1 07¼@1 08; No 2 do, seller January $1 18¼; seller February $1 20¾. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 40¼@40½c; rejected 38½c; seller January 40½c; seller February 41¼@41½c; seller May 46¼@46½c. Oats, there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; No 2 32c; rejected 28½@29c; seller January 32½c; on February and April options buyers and sellers are apart. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are weak; No 2 62@63c. Barley, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 60@61c; No 3 50c; seller January 61@61½c. Pork, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; mess $13 10; seller January $13 20@13 25; seller February $13 50@13 55; seller March $13 70@13 75; seller April $13 85@13 90. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 8⅞c; seller January 8¾@8⅞c; seller February 8¾c; seller March 9½c. Hams 8½@9c. Green meats, hams 6½@8c; shoulders 3¾c; rough sides 5¼@5½c; short ribs 5¾c; short clear 5¾@5⅞c. Bulk meats are quiet and prices are unchanged; shoulders 4¼c; short ribs 5¾@5⅞c; short clear 6⅛c. Boxed meats are quiet and prices are unchanged. Beef products are steady. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; live $3 90@4 30, with a prospect of a further decline. Dressed hogs $4 50@4 85. Whisky, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 89c. Exchange, sight drafts on New York are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 99,000 bushels corn, 33,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 9,000 bushels rye, 18,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels of flour, wheat none, 11,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats, barley none, 2,000 bushels rye, 3,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; small sales of extra fall at $5 75@6 10. Wheat, the market is heavy, and there was not enough done to make quotations. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed sacked 42@43c. Oats, the market is firm and a fraction better; mixed on the track 35c. Barley, the market is quiet; fall sold at 65@78c. Rye, there was nothing done. Whisky, no sales. Tobacco, the market is steady. Hemp and Bagging are dull. Mess pork, the market is dull at $14 for seller April. Dry-salted meats are lower and prices weak; loose shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides, delivered at Quincy, Ills., seller February, at 5½c cash. Bacon, the market is unchanged, with only an order trade. Lard, prices are lower at 8½c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are lower to sell; the yards are full and buyers are off; there were a few sales at $3 75@4 25. Cattle, the market is unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 8,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 8,725 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; low middling 18¾@18⅞c; middling 19¾@19⅞c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family $6 65@6 85. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $1 42@1 43. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 45@46c. Rye is scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 38@39c. Barley is scarce and firm at regards prime to choice; whole range of prices 75@85c; others are unchanged. Pork is dull and the market unsettled; mess can be bought at $13 62½. Lard is quiet and prices are weak; 8¾c asked and 8⅝c offered. Bulk meats, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 5½c, 6c, 6⅜c and 6¾c. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 6½@7½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Hogs are dull and the market is unsettled, closing nominal at $4 35@4 45; receipts 11,800 head. Green meats, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; shoulders 4¼c; sides 5¼c; hams 7¼@8¼c. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 90c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 19¼c; receipts for the past day 2,320 bales; shipments 1,084 bales. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $6@9. Corn, the market is dull, and prices have declined to 62½c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 50@55c. Hay, the market is firmer at $25@31. Bran, the market is active at $27. Bulk meats, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Lard, the demand is light but holders are firm; in kegs 10c.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; low middling 18½c. Flour, the market is firm at last quotations. Wheat $1 40@1 60. Corn 48c. Rye $1. Oats 38c. Barley 65@70c. Cornmeal 55@60c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Lard prime steam 9c; kettle rendered 9½c. Mess pork $14@14 25; rump pork $11 50. Hogs $4 25@4 50; the packing season has closed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Flour, the market is dull but holders are firm. Wheat, the market is dull; amber $1 73@1 80; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 58. Corn is scarce and firm; white Southern 67@70c; yellow 68c; mixed Western 68@70c. Oats, the market is dull at 53@55c. Provisions and Butter are unchanged. Whisky, the market is dull at 94@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Flour, the market is quiet but steady, superfine $5 25@5 75. Wheat, the market is weak; Pennsylvania red $1 54@1 58. Corn, the market is dull; new yellow 64@67c; old 77c. Oats 47@53c. Malt is unchanged. Petroleum, crude 13@13½ and refined 23c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The markets are generally unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Receipts of hogs 3,000 head.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered amending the Constitution so as to limit the President to one term. A resolution was adopted directing the new committee on retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of the lease of Samana Bay, to and by whom paid, the amount, and out of what fund it was paid; whether the agents through whom the claim was presented were interested in land grants in San Domingo, whether the money was paid with the understanding that it was to be refunded, and to ascertain the names of all persons therewith connected, their avocation, etc. A lengthy discussion took place relative to the Amnesty bill, and also on Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill. The Senate adjourned to January 8th. But little business was transacted in the House. Pursuant to agreement on Tuesday, the day's session was devoted to general debate. Mr. Blair (of Mo.) made a speech on general amnesty, which was responded to by several members. A message was received from the President furnishing information called for respecting the Cuban matters. The House then adjourned to the 8th of January.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Board of Health meets to-night.

THE fountains in this city have adjourned for the winter.

TEN stragglers were lodged at Twelfth-street station last night.

MAYOR BAXTER is improving, but will not be able to get about for some days.

THE street-railroad tracks were being salted down last night to get them in order for work this morning.

A FINE snow fell last night, and several sleighing parties made the streets musical with the jingle of bells.

WEDNESDAY was St. Thomas' day, and was celebrated by services in the Catholic and Episcopal churches of the city.

THE name of Samuel L. Avery, of this city appears in the American Register, issued in Paris, France, on the 2d inst.

THE difficult and delicate operation of removing a gravel from Smith Gregory, on Tuesday last, was performed by Dr. W. E. Gilpin.

WE have received from Will S. Hays a comic ballad, entitled "What Makes 'Em Wiggle So?" and inscribed to Al. Bourlier, of this city.

JOHN CARROLL, on a warrant from the City Court, charging him with cutting his wife with intent to kill, was registered at Clay-street station-house last night.

GEORGE DAHL, a German barber, on Market street, near the corner of Shelby, drew a prize of $2,625 in the recent Library Drawing. The ticket held by him was No. 31,414.

THE body of N. R. Chiles, who died so mysteriously on Wednesday morning, was taken in charge yesterday by his brothers L. and Al. Chiles, and conveyed to Lexington for burial.

THE river was frozen over yesterday, from the foot of Fifth street to the canal, and at that point afforded a fine field for skaters, who occupied it in numbers during a great part of the day.

LEWIS GOLTRAIMER, residing on the Eighteenth-street road three miles from the city, while driving a cow out of a field yesterday, fell and broke his nose, making a painful and ugly wound.

THE suit of Stallings and Caruthers against John Carlin for the prize drawn by half ticket number 23,840, the whole prize being $6,650, was compromised yesterday by the parties dividing the money.

DENNIS LONG, Jr., was serenaded last night by a band of employes of Long's pipe foundery, who afterwards paid the COURIER-JOURNAL office a visit and solaced the consumers of "midnight oil" with dulcet strains of music.

THE roof of a small cottage on Market street, between Hancock and Jackson, was discovered to be on fire early yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished by the negroes who occupied the building before the alarm could be given.

ABOUT four o'clock last evening, two prominent physicians, who had an old grudge to settle, met on the street and proceeded to settle it *vi et armis*—the arms being a cane, with which one succeeded in making several watch-house kinks in the hat of the other.

THE news of the disaster at the York-street African church has reached Paris, France. The American Register, of Paris, publishes in its issue of the 2d inst. an abstract of our account of the affair, and makes it the text of an article descriptive of negro revivals.

H. H. HAYS, Charles Ennis, R. Coward, Peter Smith and Thomas Buckner (colored), boys about sixteen years old, were arrested and lodged in Twelfth-street station last night, by Officers Cooney and Allen, for disturbing religious worship at the Ninth-street church.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Valentine Rabbitt, convicted of the murder of Jacob Rein, was overruled in the Circuit Court yesterday, and Rabbitt was sentenced to be hung on Friday, February 9, 1872. The decision of Judge Bruce is reported in full on the third page of this paper.

STEPHEN PENDLETON, colored, who has been confined in jail on a charge of petit larceny, was released yesterday by order of the court, he being very low with consumption. He was taken from his cell into the jailer's room, where he fainted. He was afterwards put in a furniture wagon and taken to his residence.

FREDERICK HECKER, a noted German revolutionist of '48, will deliver a lecture on the 28th inst., on the popular subject of "Women's Rights and Women's Rights Women." Mr. Hecker is a very able and eloquent lecturer, and will interest our German fellow-citizens whom he will address in their own language.

ROBERT EDWARDS, the man who made a brutal assault upon Lee Hahn, on the Point, on Monday last, after a fine of $50 was pronounced against him in the court on Tuesday, escaped the officers, ran out of the room, and left for parts unknown. Yesterday the authorities learned that he was stopping in Jeffersonville.

WE are glad to inform the friends and acquaintances of the Rev. N. G. Berryman, whose sudden and accidental death we informed our readers of in Tuesday's paper, that he held a policy of $5,000 on his life in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., taken through their State agents, Messrs. K. W. Smith & Co., Louisville, Ky.

THE suspension of navigation is the occasion of another rise in the price of coal, which is now held at eight dollars per load, or thirty-two cents per bushel. When people get to be wise enough to lay in their supplies when coal is cheap, or to encourage and invest in mines nearer home, they will be able to put a check upon the coal monopolists. Till then, why—the poor must suffer.

L. and N. R. R. Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the branches owned by the company, for the months of October and November last, and the corresponding months of 1870, were as follows:

1871, October	$308,302 87
1870, October	304,118 32
Increase	$4,184 55
1871, November (estimated)	$294,085 60
1870, November	328,843 81
Decrease	$34,758 21

The Great Turkey Match.

Stickrod's grand turkey-shooting tournament, which was postponed on Wednesday, comes off at Parkland to-day. Ample arrangements are made for the convenience and comfort of all who attend. There will doubtless be a large crowd on hand to participate in the sport, and among them will be some of the best shots in the State. A fine day's sport is anticipated, and several hundred fat turkeys have been provided for the occasion.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Cold Snap Coming.

So leave your orders for Weather Strips in time and avoid the rush.

The Last Chance

before Christmas to buy a new suit at reduced rates is now offered at J. Winter's, corner Third and Market.

☞ The difference between a Christmas turkey and a ticket in Golladay's Drawing is, that the former will furnish a square meal, but the latter will put $1,000 in some one's pocket.

Admission Free

to the new gallery of fine paintings, chromos, &c., recently built by Fitch & Lindsey.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

To prove this you have only to examine the immense stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods at J. Winter's, corner Third and Market.

Holiday Furs, Hats, and Caps.

Henry C. Courtney has the most complete stock of Furs, Hats, and Caps in the city at holiday prices. No. 160 Main street, above Fifth street.

Christmas Presents.

When you wish to make a purchase for this purpose for any thing in his line, we advise you to go to J. Winter's, corner Third and Market, where you will secure a bargain.

☞ We would call the attention of our friends to the Eclipse Market, corner Thirteenth and Walnut streets. This new enterprise reflects credit on the projectors, and our down-town friends are fortunate in having such a convenience so near to their homes. The building is commodious, well ventilated and adapted to the purposes for which it is intended and fully up to the wants of the locality. The Market Department is furnished by the best class of articles of all descriptions when in season. The fattest beef, rarest game and choicest vegetables—and, we understand, a grand display of these articles will be made on Saturday, December 23d, for the Christmas holidays, when all are invited to call that day and inspect. It is a law of the company that any one to whom they rent shall forfeit their stall if they do not comply with their rules, the first one of which is that there shall be nothing that is not first-class in every particular, and at the lowest market price.

HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Exercises at the Female High School Yesterday—The Young Ladies Capture a Two-weeks' Holiday.

An Interesting Occasion.

The students and faculty of the Male High School formed in procession yesterday morning and marched to the Female High School, where they listened to the reading of lessons, compositions and music, both instrumental and vocal, by the young ladies. The visitors ranged themselves in the galleries and in the chapel, and, through the attention and kindness of Professor Chase, were made very comfortable. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock. The following was the programme:

Music—Piano solo by Miss Ida Cragg, of the first-year class.

Composition by Miss Mary Anderson, of the second-year class. Subject, "Commerce."

Music—Duet on the piano by Misses Slaughter and Speed, of the senior class.

Reading by Miss Annie Harvey, of division B, first-year class.

Composition by Miss M. Sankey Butler, of the second-year class. Subject, "Chicago."

Reading by Miss Mollie Tucker, of division D, first-year class.

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in the chorus.

Reading by Miss Lizzie Johnson, division C, first-year class. Subject, "Nothing to do."

Composition by Miss Lucy Dehoney, of the junior B class. Subject: "What is beauty?"

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in the chorus.

Composition by Miss Sallie Duncan, of the junior A class. Subject: "The scholar's mission."

Composition by Miss Lutie Post, of the junior A class. Subject: "He who wishes pearls must dive below."

Composition by Miss Marie Burnett, of the senior class. Subject: "Mother Earth."

Music on the piano by Miss Bertha Kreigshaber, of the second-year class.

Composition by Miss Maggie C. Board, of the senior class. Subject: "The lights of the world."

Composition by Miss Carrie Crawford, of the senior class. Subject: "The Secret of Happiness."

Composition by Miss Emma Young, of the senior class.

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in chorus.

Composition by Miss Belle Hamsley, of the senior class. Subject: "The Claims of Science."

Composition by Miss Carrie Mathews, of the senior class. Subject: "Old too Soon."

Composition by Miss Ollie A. Tucker, of the senior class. Subject: "Girls of the Present and Girls of the Future."

All the exercises were good, and many of them highly creditable to the pupils and their teachers. In their music also the young ladies did admirably, and their execution showed careful and conscientious training. Of course they were all pretty, and without an exception tastefully attired, and succeeded admirably in retaining their presence of mind under the admiring gaze of their audience.

Messrs. J. J. T. Murray and W. W. Morris, the president and ex-president of the school board, were upon the platform. The former being introduced to the students, at the close of the exercises, made a short but appropriate address, which was well received.

Professor McDonald, Principal of the Male High School, who also occupied a seat upon the platform, followed in a few brief but pointed remarks. He told the young ladies that to-day they must come to his school and see what the boys could do. "Your coming," he remarked, "will be like a surprise party, where the visitors bring with them the chief attraction. You will also see at least seventy-five boys who will some day be presidents of the United States." The accomplished principal sat down amid great applause and laughter.

The visitors being dismissed, Messrs. Morris and Murray went down and joined in conversation with the young ladies, who immediately formed a circle around their president. They had a small favor to ask, and they insisted that it must be granted, or he could never escape. Mr. Murray looked around, but young ladies were in close ranks, and there was nothing for it but to remain and face the music. Two or three young ladies advanced, and handed him a paper, on which, they said, he must place his signature. The president was embarrassed, and actually blushed. Three hundred bright eyes beamed entreatingly upon him, and a hundred tongues were ready to sing in his praise, if he would only "be good." The clapping of hands drowned his efforts to speak, and the scene grew in interest to the spectators, who certainly sympathized with the fair petitioners. They triumphed at length. In fact, it was impossible to resist them, and Mr. Murray, making a virtue of necessity, signed the paper, which read as follows:

To the High School Committee:

We, the undersigned, members of the senior class of the Louisville Female High School, in behalf of the whole school, do hereby petition you for two weeks' holiday.

The document was signed by senior class. Mr. Murray is at present the only member of the High School Committee, and, his consent being obtained, the point was carried. This announcement created universal joy, and at once made Mr. Murray the most popular gentleman in Louisville.

The Board of Trustees were represented by Drs. Scott, Griffiths and Bell, and Messrs. Camp and Speed. Professor Hamel acted as usher during the exercises. The excellence of the performances indicate a high degree of study and discipline in the Female High School. The corps of professors and teachers are among the ablest and most efficient, in their respective departments, that can be found in any of the female schools of the West.

The regular exhibition given at the expiration of every five weeks, comes off at the Male High School to-day. The faculty and students of the Female High School, and the Board of Trustees, are expected to be present.

CAPT. L. B. DUNHAM.

Death of an Old Citizen and Prominent Steamboatman.

Capt. L. B. Dunham, of the steamer Mary Houston, died at his residence on Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, of typhoid pneumonia. Capt. Dunham was born in Berkely county, Virginia, in 1808, and emigrated to this city in 1830. After his arrival he engaged in the mercantile business on Main street. He continued in this business for several years as one of the firm of Rogers & Dunham, on Wall street, and then turned his attention to steamboating, and has, from that to the present time, given it his undivided attention. He has commanded a number of fine boats, among which were the Gen. Brown, Glencoe, Kate Fleming, Fannie Smith, Fannie Bullitt, Autocrat, and Mary Houston; and what is most singular, during his long career as a steamboatman no accident ever occurred to any boat under his command except the Kate Fleming, which blew up near Wilkins' bar, on the Ohio river.

Capt. Dunham was taken sick a few days before the Mary Houston left on her last trip to New Orleans, which was on the 24th day of November, but had so far recovered on the day his boat left as to take command of her. Before she reached Evansville, however, he was compelled to take to his bed, and place Mr. Charley Miller, first clerk, on the roof. Mr. Miller continued in command until the boat returned to this port, on the 14th inst. On her arrival Capt. Dunham was conveyed to his home, on Sixth street, and was closely confined until the day of his death. Capt. D. leaves a wife and five children, four of whom are daughters, two married and two single. The eldest daughter married Mr. John W. Houston, and the youngest Mr. Ridgely Wilson, both citizens of Louisville.

Capt. D. was one of our most upright and excellent citizens, and his loss will be severely felt by a very large circle of devoted friends. He was generally known and universally popular, possessed as he was of all the ennobling traits of character that make the true man. As a private citizen he was faithful to every duty, and as an officer of a boat, to whose care the lives and property of thousands were annually entrusted, he was never ceasing in watchful care and vigilant attention.

The funeral will take place to-day at 2½ P. M., from the family residence. The remains will be interred at Cave Hill Cemetery.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Committees of Merchants and Board of Trade Yesterday.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the merchants on Wednesday and the standing committee of the Board of Trade met together at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting as to the best plan to carry out the wishes of the merchants for the establishment of a chamber of commerce on a substantial basis. The committee of merchants is composed of Messrs. Julius Dorn, Henry Harper and G. W. McCready; the committee of the Board of Trade of Messrs. George C. Buchanan, Frank P. Smith, John T. Moore, James Trabue, W. B. Hamilton and A. O. Brannin.

A general exchange of views was had on various subjects connected with the proposed organization, such as the propriety of selecting a new location, the amount of the initiation fee and of the annual dues, etc.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the committees should go among the merchants and get as many firms as they could to agree to pay $100 initiation fee and $50 per annum dues, for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce, and meet again at 3½ o'clock this afternoon to report the result of their labors.

If the committeemen press the matter vigorously as they should, the meeting this afternoon will be an important one, as the reports are likely to indicate pretty clearly the prospect of the enterprise.

Adventure of a Blonde Wig.

Two handsome young ladies of aristocratic appearance were standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, waiting for a car. One of the fair damsels was on a shopping expedition, and the other was waiting to see her companion off. The car came up and stopped for the passenger, who turned to her friend to give the usual good-bye kiss, when a scene ensued that terrified the affectionate young lady and startled the beholders in the street. By some means her arms became entangled in the curls of her friend, and, just as she was tearing herself away, down came a huge blonde wig, falling with its mass of rich and shining curls and crimps at the feet of the little dears, and revealing to full view a head of short, dark hair, rolled up in a little knot behind, and arranged to accommodate the deceptive wig. It is needless to add that the unfortunate one fainted on the spot—and here we drop the curtain upon the scene.

POLICE PICKINGS.

Phases of City Life as Revealed in the Police Court.

The court-room yesterday morning presented a scene of unusual interest and animation. It is said of men coming from northern climes that the cold weather has a tendency to sharpen their wits, and it might as truly be said of the various characters and cases in court, that the recent cold snap has had the effect of producing some noticeable changes in the ways of men. Things have taken quite a lively turn in police circles during the last two days.

SITTING UP AT A HOTEL.

The drunk and disorderly cases yesterday amounted in all to eight persons, among whom, strange to say, there was but one woman. Her name was Mary Williams. Mary was a tolerably good-looking young Irish woman, well-dressed and represented that she had recently come from Indianapolis; had stopped at a hotel and taken a room for the night, and during the night some man had come to her door and insulted her and tried to enter the room. Afterwards she went into the office with the intention of sitting up there all night, when some one had her arrested and taken to the station. But, unfortunately for Mary's story, it was proven that she was arrested because she got drunk and was disorderly about the house. She begged piteously to be released, but the Judge remembered that a few weeks ago she was before him for indulging in the same conduct, and accordingly imposed a fine of $5. She couldn't pay the fine, and, consequently, went up.

AN APPRENTICE AT A BAD TRADE.

John Drummary, a young fellow who might some day pass for a handsome man if he would not drink, and who seems to be quite a novice in the whisky-soak and dead-beat profession, went into a saloon kept by a woman, called for a drink, got it and then refused to pay for it. Not only this, but he refused to leave the house when ordered away. A few moments later he was led away by the police, and locked up for the night. $5 fine was charged by way of rent for the time he occupied the house against the will of the proprietress.

SALVAGE ON LIFE.

Harrison Amos, a hard-visaged man of color, got drunk on Wednesday night, and lay down on the sidewalk to freeze. The police found him and saved his life, for which the Judge charged him only $5 and costs, which, if he doesn't behave better, is more than his life will be worth to the community.

HE WAS A STRANGER, AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.

Jeff. Godey, a young mulatto stripling from the country, was taken in and done for on Wednesday night in the usual way. He had been working on Gilman's Point, and a day or two since received $40 in wages, $20 of which amount he sent home, coming to the city to "splurge" on the remainder. After wandering about the city for a while, gratifying his curiosity he dropped into an auction-house somewhere up town and purchased a watch, for which he paid $9. This left him with $11, a part of which he put in his pocket-book and dropped the rest loose in his pocket. Soon he fell in company with two colored individuals, one named Dillard Miles, a lad about sixteen years old, and a man named James McGruder. These fellows immediately impressed Godey with the idea that they were very clever fellows, and proposed to accompany him about the city, a proposition that Godey readily accepted. The confidential trio had proceeded but a short distance, however, when they arrived at the door of a saloon kept by a negro named Mayfield. McGruder proposed that they should go inside, and led the way. Soon after going in and warming themselves at the stove, Miles proposed to Godey that they take a drink, to which he consented, the former calling for the drinks, but, being without money, the other had to do the settling. Godey says he only took one drink, and that it was "fixed up" on him, for in a few minutes the liquor began to have a powerful effect, and before he knew it he was stretched at full length on the floor, fast asleep. Miles watched the movements of his new acquaintance until he knew he was sure of his game, and then went for his pockets, relieving them of the pocket-book and loose change, amounting, in all, to $9. The young thief then commenced to cut a big swell, scattering the money around "promiscuous," treating everybody about him to oysters, whisky, cigars, etc. The court might not have objected to Miles making such a dash on his own funds, but couldn't think of forgiving him for doing it with another lad's money, and therefore sent him up to answer at the Circuit Court.

A REQUISITION FOR A FORGER?

The case of George McDonald, alias Sweet, etc., the forger, was continued till Saturday by consent to await the arrival of officers from Pennsylvania, who are on their way to this city, and have gone by way of Frankfort to obtain a requisition from Governor Leslie for the possession of the prisoner, claiming that he is a fugitive from justice in that State.

WIFE-BEATING.

Judge Price said the other day that he would inflict the extreme penalty of the law upon the wife-whippers who may be brought before him hereafter, and that they should remain in the workhouse till their fine was paid. The cold weather and the high price of fuel will render the penalty extremely hard upon the families of such offenders, and many women will probably prefer to suffer brutality in silence than complain and thereby deprive themselves of the help of their husbands. It is strange that modern legislation can devise no better remedy for this evil than the laws at present in force. The judge must punish according to the law, but in doing so the punishment hurts the innocent more than the guilty.

PERSONAL.

Gen. John W. Finnell has resigned the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company.

Hon. W. H. Cheif, Greensburg; James A. Chick, Bewleyville, and John K. Robinson, Campbellsville, are stopping at the National Hotel.

Yesterday the employes in Mr. Dennis Long's pipe foundery, on the wharf, between Preston and Jackson streets, presented to the superintendent, Mr. Dennis Long, Jr., a splendid silver service, beautifully ornamented and appropriately inscribed, consisting of a salver, pitcher, goblets and bowl.

Hon. H. D. McHenry, member of Congress for the Second District; T. S. Pettit, Assistant Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives; J. A. Monday, Assistant Clerk of the Kentucky Senate; W. Howell, Taylor county; D. C. Purdy, Marion county, and S. Genero, business manager of the Wyndham Comedy Company, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

A brilliant wedding took place Wednesday night at the residence of Dr. John Bull, on East Broadway, in which Mr. Morris Satterwhite and Miss Ella Graham, niece of Dr. Bull, were the principal actors. The beautiful marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rivers, in the presence of a large company of the friends of the family. Mr. Ed. Bull and his bride, *nee* Miss Frankie Morton (having returned from their Eastern tour), and many of the best citizens and most beautiful ladies of Louisville were present. A magnificent entertainment was given and the occasion was a brilliant and joyous one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Cal Wagner troupe of minstrels closed its engagement last night to a good house. Mr. Albert Aiken appears this evening in his sensational play of the "Witches of New York," and advertises two other exhibitions—to-morrow evening and Christmas night.

Opera-house.

To-night, in response to the call made upon him, Mr. Emmet has chosen for his benefit. As it is the night generally chosen by the *elite*, and no other fashionable amusement interferes, he will, in all probability, be accorded a large audience. He is eminently worthy of it, and, as it is his last appearance in the city, we trust he will have a hearty farewell.

The Steamboat Interests.

The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle of last evening has the following:

The steamboatmen assembled this morning at the rooms of the Boatmen's Association, to listen to the report of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., member of the general committee, now about to adjourn at Washington. He submitted a copy of the law recently framed by the sub-committee at Pittsburgh, materially altered by the general committee, which, as stated, had been presented to Congress in its existing state, and referred by that body to the Committee on Commerce. It seems to meet pretty generally the views of the Association, and was accepted by the body.

Mr. Sherlock says a sub-committee waited on Secretary Boutwell, but found that gentleman firmly opposed to any amendment. Indeed, he declined lending his assistance in the matter of a change.

All the members of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Sherlock thinks, are very much in favor of complying with the wishes of steamboatmen. He feels confident that if the matter is attended to with as much zeal as heretofore, the steamboatmen can not fail to be successful. The Boatmen's Committee had two meetings with the Committee on Commerce, and they were both of the most satisfactory character. The steamboatmen explained their reasons for desiring a change, and discussed with the committee the provisions of the old law and those of the amended bill, showing with evident satisfaction to all concerned why the latter should prevail. The committee expressed their willingness to lend the steamboatmen every assistance in their power, stating that the law had been passed through Congress without one dissenting voice, and simply because every member was impressed with the belief that everything was all right. They had endeavored to obtain some information on the subject, but no opposition came from any quarter, hence the readiness with which the bill had been passed through Congress.

Mr. Sherlock further stated that he apprehended no serious antagonism from a single member of Congress, and was sure of the hearty support of a number. It is thought that the Supervising Inspectors have framed their last law, which is in itself illegal, and that no further power will be hereafter extended them than is provided for in the laws of the United States.

☞ The word "bloody" has nothing in itself which can be supposed improper, but it was a favorite epithet of censure in the months of a very low class in London, and therefore the reporters, when recording the utterances of that class, had the habit of "gutting" it. And as use is second nature, it came to pass one day that a grand sentence of Sir Robert Peel's appeared in the Times after this ludicrous fashion: "Then the genius of Anarchy arose, and waving her b——y hand," &c., &c. Walter, the editor, summoned the delinquent in haste and wrath, and distributed to him with much energy sundry fragments of the butt end of his mind. "But, sir," pleaded the delinquent, "it's a coarse word, you know." "Yes," growled the proprietor, "It is coarse. If I were to call you a bloody fool it would be coarse, but it would be true."

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Season of Festivities—Arrival of Santa Claus—The Display in the Shops—Things for Big Children and Little Children—A Good Time Coming.

Christmas Presents for Everybody.

If anyone doubts that extensive preparations for the holiday trade have been made by our shopkeepers this year, a visit to the leading establishments where holiday attractions are usually found will remove such doubts. The general display embraces the finest goods the world can produce; but the severely cold weather of the past few days has prevented a general outpouring of the people, and the result is that the merchants are a little discouraged, and (which is all the better for purchasers) ready to sell goods at very low prices. Although the weather has been very cold, a great many people were shopping yesterday and Wednesday, and many of the more attractive stores were crowded with liberal buyers. Old Jack Frost has played a mean trick on us by coating the show-windows over so that we can not see the pretty things that have been placed there for us to look at. It doesn't make much difference, however, to the people while it is so cold, for very few persons would care to stand outside and look in when they can go in and look out and be more comfortable; but then it is provoking to the shopkeepers, who want to display their goods and wares and attract the attention of the passers-by.

Since we can not see what's in the windows of the shops by reason of the frost, our account of what we saw in various places where holiday goods are kept will be all the more useful to those who contemplate making a raid within the next few days. We have to apologize to the children for not having anything to say about candies and other sweet things. There isn't any candy stores in town, and the children will have to get what they want in that line at the corner grocery. We hope to find a candy store before Monday, and if we do the young folks shall hear about it in our next.

About Sewing Machines.

There is hardly a sewing machine made which is not claimed by the manufacturer or agent to be the best in the world, and if persons hope to acquaint themselves with the comparative merits of the different machines by reading the advertisements, they will be disappointed—not that every sewing machine agent publishes lies, but then he exaggerates just enough to try to induce the ladies to call and see the "jump-and-ketchit," or whatever machine he happens to be agent for, hoping when they call to be able to convince them that his is the one they want. Now there is one machine agent in this city who don't exaggerate. It isn't necessary. He simply invites the ladies and gentlemen to "walk into his parlor" and he will exhibit his machine and put it to the test in all kinds of work, explain its simplified machinery, and will generally convince the visitor (and he will do it in the most polite and gentlemanly manner) that the Grover & Baker—we mean the *New Grover & Baker Shuttle Machine*—is the kind to adopt as a "member of your family." This improved machine makes a stitch alike on both sides—not the old chain stitch—and possesses all the advantages which experience has shown to be essential to a perfect machine. The purchaser can have a choice of stitch, as the Grover & Baker makes two distinct machines—"Elastic" and "Lock Stitch." They stitch, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, quilt, puff, gather and sew on, ruffle, embroider, fringe, &c., and excel in every style of machine sewing. Ladies are invited to consider the claims of the Grover & Baker before pledging their affections to another machine.

Fine Groceries.

In making up bills of fare for Christmas dinners, it will be necessary to consult a grocer, and, as nothing but the best edibles will be wanted, we recommend Mr. E. H. Vernon as the man to supply our friends in this line. All his goods are fresh and of the best quality, and he has everything that you can call for in his line, and sells at uniform prices. He has the best butter in the city, and will sell any quantity, or engage to deliver a regular supply by the year. The butter made by Mrs. B. B. Groom, of Clark county, Mrs. G. W. Norton, of this county, Mrs. John S. Withrow, of Midway, and others, which is regarded superior to any other brought to this city, is sold exclusively by Mr. Vernon. The mince-meat manufactured by Mrs. Vernon is superior to any in the market, as it contains only the best meats, fruits, &c., and is made especially for Mr. V.'s trade. He has the choicest brands of flour, the finest gunpowder, Japan and Oolong teas, sold for the same prices asked for cheap teas elsewhere; Dean's preserves, put up with granulated sugar and superior to the Shaker brands; apple butter, made of crab cider; canned goods of all kinds, standard brands; best crab cider in the city; cracked wheat, Scotch oat meal and Graham flour, &c., &c. In fact, Mr. Vernon keeps the very best selection of goods and attends promptly to the delivery of all groceries sold to his city customers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Mr. Henry C. Courtney is offering a fine stock of hats, caps, furs, &c., at panic prices. We don't mean by this that Mr. Courtney is panic-stricken, but that the general complaints of scarcity of money have induced him to offer his goods at prices to suit the most impecunious. He has as fine a stock of ladies' and children's furs as has been offered in this market, which he will sell as cheap as any other house can sell the same quality of goods. He is the most fashionable Main-street hatter, and is constantly introducing new styles, which are immediately adopted in the East. The "Alexis," "Grand Duke" and "Dr. Wintersmith" are the raging styles at present, and these are superior to Eastern-made hats. Mr. Courtney's stock embraces all the styles of hats in vogue, sealskin and astrakan turbans, buffalo and wolf robes, etc. Considering the advantages in quality of goods, in reduction of prices, the polite attention of the proprietor and clerks, and the popularity of Mr. C. among the ladies, we don't see how any other fur house can make it pay. We commend Mr. Courtney and his goods to the public, and trust he will receive that encouragement which he deserves.

Fine Cigars and Meerschaum Goods.

Gentlemen, who use the weed, appreciate a box of cigars, or an elegant pipe or holder, or a package of fine smoking tobacco, especially if the gift comes from a lady friend with a sanction to use the same, as highly as anything else that can be had for the same outlay.

Mr. John Homire, at his new store, 153 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, has the best goods in that line in the city: meerschaum, brier, applewood, mahogany and boxwood pipes; El Brillante, La Escepcion, Carolinas, Partagas, and other imported cigars; Nectar, Woodcock, Ambrosia, Mossrose, Coquette, and other brands of his own manufacture of cigars; Lone Jack, Bob Lee, Virgin, Old Dominion and Durham smoking tobaccos; and as for chewing tobaccos, he has all the best brands in the market: Gravely, Woodcock, Gravely Pancake, Log Cabin, Lester Fig, and Alhambra, Senate, Eagle, and other brands of fine-cut tobaccos. All of these goods are popular among the gentlemen who find Mr. Homire's store, since he removed to Main street, a great convenience, and just the place to get "the best."

The New Hair Store.

In passing out Fourth street, our attention was attracted by the beautiful display of hair and fancy goods in Messrs. Hogan & Co.'s beautiful store, in Parr's Block, between Green and Walnut. We stepped in and looked over the new goods just opened for the holiday trade, consisting of French fancy goods, odor cases, work-boxes, and a full line of Russia leather goods, beautiful fans, and any number of rich fancy goods, all of their own importation. The ladies can find anything they wish in the way of hair goods at this elegant store. A rich head of hair is an ornament to any lady, and the same can be had from Hogan's large stock. Beautiful long curls, in all shades from the purest blonde to the richest brunette. We think the ladies would do well to look over their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are sure they can be suited.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

The stock of watches, jewelry and silverware offered by Mr. Wm. Kendrick is better than he has offered at any former time, and he is selling at fair prices. His goods are principally of the finer grades, and every article is warranted. In these days of humbugs there is something in having the guarantee of a responsible person that articles costing considerable sums of money are genuine. Persons who are not judges of precious metals risk a good deal in buying cheap goods of irresponsible parties. They will run no risk in dealing with Mr. Kendrick. He has a large stock of solid silver sets which are worthy of attention, and his watches and jewelry are really what they appear to be, the best quality of goods. He has a stock of fine music-boxes suitable for presents. Put Mr. Kendrick's store on your "call list."

W. Scott Glore.

As we have already stated, Mr. Glore has about the finest display of fancy goods in town, and if any one wishes to see a real holiday assortment they will miss it if they forget to call at Scott Glore's. He has a fine line of work-boxes, writing desks and fancy goods; bronze paper weights, inkstands and cigar stands; and, in short, the finest and largest stock of fancy goods to be found in the city. The fine papeteries, containing the best quality of paper and envelopes; will make elegant handkerchief boxes when emptied. A large lot of splendid portfolios and juveniles will be closed out at and below cost. He has fine Russian-leather pocket-books, portmonnaies and work cases, lovely life-like wax dolls, pictures, views, toy books and general variety of holiday goods, and wants to sell them.

The Royal Dollar Palace.

At the Dollar store, Fourth street, near Jefferson, they have a more complete stock, better goods, and are offering greater inducements than ever before. They have goods for $1 which will cost $5 in any other house in town, having a large stock which must be closed out. They have all kinds of toys and musical things and many useful articles including gent's furnishing goods, ladies' French kid gloves, corsets, velvet hats, lace collars canvas slippers, towels, and numberless articles worth many times what they will cost. Just go in and see.

Wolf & Durringer.

The great sensation caused by the splendid goods and low prices at Wolf & Durringer's has not abated in the slightest. They have done an extensive business this week and thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been carried away, and yet the display is as brilliant as ever, for nearly every article sold is duplicated from the vaults. The attraction yesterday was their magnificent ice sets, of which they have several new styles. But there is only one way to learn what they have, and that is to go and see and examine for one's self.

C. T. Dearing.

Mr. Dearing, the popular, enterprising and successful Third street book-merchant, has, within a few years, built up an immense business, at his old stand, 109 Third street, and now has a branch house, on the northwest corner of Third and Jefferson, besides carrying on a large printing and binding establishment, in connection with his old house. Mr. Dearing has a fine stock of books suitable for holiday presents, including juveniles in great variety, all the standard poetical works and novels, and a general assortment of books, work-boxes, writing desks, gold pens, pocket-books, &c., at both of his stores, from which purchases may be made at reasonable prices.

The Prince of Wales.

Not the sick P. of W. or any other man,
But the style of a hat that is pop-
Ular now, is what we mean—which,
Like some "odder dinks you may found" at
Chorus—Lewis & Lucas'.

The ladies must know that Messrs. Lewis
& Lucas sell real mink furs at 15 dol-
Lars and upwards. Genuine Hudson
Bay sables $55 and upwards, and

Other furs at correspondingly low pri-
Ces. All the holliday hats for
Men and boys, and the "leedle poys
Needn't don't mind for de bear von't pite."
Chorus—Lewis & Lucas, 120 Fourth.

Kirtland & Blanchard.

The large new stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods now on hand at Messrs. K. & B.'s, 123 Fourth street, near Jefferson, and 121 Jefferson, near Fourth, will be sold at very low figures preparatory to enlarging the store and making room for the spring goods. Mr. Kirtland resides in New York, and makes weekly shipments, buying at low figures, and they can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in town. They have a stock of goods especially adapted to the holidays. You never saw such fine robe de chambres, and such piles of clothing, and such a general assortment of furnishing goods at such prices. Read that sign!

Davidson Bros. & Co., 162 Main St.,

have probably the most complete stock of books to be found in any of our bookstores. They seem to understand what is wanted about Christmas times, and lay in their stock accordingly. Their extensive stock of juvenile books are spread out upon the counters in the most inviting manner, and parents and Sabbath-school teachers must be very fastidious if they can not supply all their wants from such a variety of books. These gentlemen keep a large assortment of fine gift books, and their stock of English books is very large and well selected. We would advise our readers, one and all, to visit Davidson Bros. & Co's bookstore.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The ladies, or gentlemen, who are going to surprise lady friends by presenting them with a sewing machine next Monday, are invited to call at 164 Fourth street, without further notice. Mr. Kennedy has a large stock of "Singers," and thinks he can convince any one that his machine is the best. More than half a million of families are happy in the possession of the machine to-day. They always give satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy warrants his machines always, and gives instructions free. He will have half a dozen horses and wagons on hand Christmas to deliver machine presents.

OUR LAWS.

The Fallacies of the Present Grand Jury System.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Prompted by my feelings to a sense of my duty as a citizen, I deem it incumbent on me to address you, and should you consider the views herein expressed worthy of a place in your widely-circulated paper, a publication of them may cause some to think on the subject of the administration of our laws who never heretofore bestowed on it a thought. The lawyers may do much to introduce reform, and I trust that important results beneficial to the community may follow their deliberations, although I consider that some of the most important matters have been entirely overlooked in their deliberations. The jury system, that monstrosity yclept the grand inquest or jury—why it should be designated by such a title I am at a loss to imagine, as, after years of experience, I have yet to learn of a single case where that useless fungus has ever failed to find a true bill, even against the weight of ex parte evidence, when instructed to do so by the prosecuting attorney, who is their legal adviser. The whole jury system is a farce as at present operated, and under its working the acquittal of the innocent is as uncertain, or more so, than the conviction of the guilty. We often hear of the great uncertainty of the law, &c., &c. Whereas the uncertainty only exists in the lawyers and juror's and although the supreme law says no person shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offenses, yet under the present system the accused is often tried twice; first in open court and again in the jury room. It is a well-admitted and established fact that many of the jurors after hearing the evidence in open court consider it insufficient to convict. But after being subjected to a night's confinement in a not always comfortable room, separated from their families, the jury come into court with a verdict. Now, why is it so? The answer is obvious. Some smart talker, in the absence of the accused, argues the case over again, and persuades the dissenting party or parties that the oral testimony which he or they heard in open court, and considered insufficient to convict, according to their several oaths, is amply sufficient to acquit or convict when taken at second-hand from the lip of the smart-talking juror. Thus ignoring the great principle (as laid down in Judge Hackett's charge in the case of Mulligan vs. the People in New York, and Judge Lyons' charge in the case of the People vs. Ranson, in Richmond, Va.,) viz.: *That* the testimony must not only be sufficient to convict, but must also preclude the possibility of the accused's innocence.

Our criminal laws certainly need revision and correction, and the penalty on conviction for crime should be regulated by the court according to the time the jury requires to argue or reason themselves into the belief of a prisoner's guilt. Say, for example (unless mitigating circumstances be shown), when the jury agrees in court, and without leaving their seats, full penalty, and afterward graduate the punishment according to the time necessary to convince obstinate jurors that they were unfit to form an opinion in the jury-box, but must wait until persuaded into acquiescence with the majority in the jury-room.

I make these suggestions because persons in confinement can not properly prepare for defense, particularly if poor and friendless, and are placed at a disadvantage by not knowing the evidence to be adduced against them, and, in many instances, are arraigned, tried and sentenced within a week after arrest.

Therefore, to place the accused on equality with the State on a trial for felony, justice, if administered impartially, should provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses for the defense, and for their payment in the same manner as for the State.

F. CITIZEN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1872.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs.	Ther. deg.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'c'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.39	x.02	32	x. 4	0	c	Clo'dy
Baltimore	30.57	x.09	13	x. 6	N.E	g	Clo'dy
Boston	30.55	x.20	-2	—12	N.W	f	Clear.
Buffalo	30.27	—01	8	x. 8	S.W.	f	Hazy.
Cairo	30.17	—05	22	x. 9	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Charleston	30.29	—02	36	x. 1	N.	f	Fair.
Chicago	30.20	x.05	15	x.20	S.	f	Lt.s'w
Cincinnati	30.34	—02	19	x.15	S.E.	g	Cln'dy
Davenport	30.14	x.08	21	x.20	S.	g	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.88	—01	52	x.14	S.	l	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.20	—02	15	x.17	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Key West	30.16	x.07	66	0	0	c	Clear.
Leavenworth	34.00	x.07	27	x.17	E.	g	Hazy.
Louisville	30.28	—027	20	x.19	S.E.	l	H.s'w.
Memphis	30.11	—08	29	x. 6	S.E.	f	Clo'dy
Mobile	30.20	x.03	43	x.19	0	c	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.23	—02	28	x.15	S.E.	l	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.06	—06	52	x.12	S.	l	Clo'dy
New York	30.63	x.15	6	x. 1	W.	f	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.57	x.07	18	x. 7	N.E.	l	Clo'dy
Omaha, Neb.	29.86	—14	22	x 18	0	c	Clo'dy
Pittsburgh	30.47	0	5	x. 7	N.E.	l	Fair.
Portland, Me	30.53	x.21	-9	—19	S.W.	f	Clear.
Punta Rassa	30.17	—02	62	x. 8	E.	g	Fair.
Savannah	30.34	x.02	36	x. 4	N.E.	l	Clo'dy
Shreveport	29.86	—07	46	x.14	S.	f	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.06	—09	19	x. 7	S.E.	f	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.15	x.14	8	— 5	N.	g	Hazy.
Wilmington	30.44	—02	27	— 8	N.E.	g	Clo'dy
Jacksonv, Fa	30.38	x.02	46	x. 8	N.E.	f	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.02	—10	48	x.17	S.E.	f	Clo'dy

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Dec. 21, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths	State of the Weather
7 A.M.	30.366	x.023	8	— 7½	N.E.	g	0.00	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.278	—088	19	x. 4½	S.E.	f	....	Clo'dy
4 P.M.	30.253	—025	20	x. 6	S.E.	f	....	Clo'dy
9 P.M.	30.249	—004	20½	x. 5½	S.E.	f	....	Lt. sn.
11 P.M.	30.226	—023	20	x. 9	S.E.	l	....	Hvy.s.

NOTE—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise to-night in New England with falling temperature, and falling barometer prevail on Friday very generally east of Mississippi, with cloudy weather and snow west of Apalachian range. Easterly winds increase on South Atlantic coast, with threatening weather and rain. Southeast winds with rain on Gulf coast. The lowest barometer move northwestward over Iowa and Missouri. Cloudy weather extend over the Middle and Eastern States with southwesterly winds by Friday afternoon. Area lowest temperature pass northeast into New Brunswick. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Atlantic coast to-night.

Weld & Co., of Boston, charged with evading the custom laws, have agreed to allow their books to be inspected and to settle on a basis of their data.

SEVEN THOUSAND SINNERS.

Impressive Spectacle in Father Farrelly's Church.

[From the New York Sun, Dec. 19.]

Last night was the closing night of the Mission which has been going on during the past four weeks, under the direction of Father Gross, in St. Joseph's Church in James street, of which the Rev. Father Farrelly is pastor. Such a jam could probably never be seen in any other place than a Roman Catholic Church, or under any other circumstances.

The entire body of the church was a mass of heads, curving forward where the pews were and upward above the aisles; the immense galleries were mosaicked with them; the gallery stairs overflowed with humanity; the window sills held all they could bear. Men's bodies were mortised into the undulations of other men's bodies from the threshold to the rails of the sanctuary; they were crushed up against the walls all around and streamed out through the street doors and through the open doors of the vestry on both sides of the altar. Not an inch of room was to spare anywhere; not another man could by any possibility effect an entrance.

No women were admitted, though many gathered on the dirty sidewalk outside, and waited there patiently during the services. Perhaps they had accompanied a reluctant brother or husband or lover. The men inside must have numbered nearly seven thousand. Each of those seven thousand faces—faces of old men, of young men, of wealthy men, of laborers, of the intelligent and of the ignorant mingled together—wore an expression of grave, earnest enthusiasm which was infectious. All were turned toward the altar. Here and there a long white candle sticking up between the heads told of the ceremony which was coming.

THE ALTAR DECORATIONS.

The church is elaborately frescoed and ornamented throughout, but the altar was magnificent last night with tapers, and gas jets, and flowers in the form of crosses, and wreathes, and other beautiful devices. The tabernacle was arched on three sides with two rows of gas jets, large and small. In front of it, in letters of fire, appeared the word

JESUS,

surmounted by a cross of fire. Another and larger cross of fire blazed above it beneath the fine fresco representing the Crucifixion. On the right side of the altar a dais upheld a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Its many steps were covered with flowers and lighted candelabra.

From the galleries, all around, hanging bunches of gas jets shed a dim light on the scene. The effect was very imposing.

The services began by saying the rosary. All in the pews knelt down; the others could not move. One of the Dominican Fathers, in black gown and broad white collar, gave it out and the entire congregation answered in a voice like the roll of distant thunder. Then a choir of children sang a hymn, and Father Gross mounted the altar steps and delivered an eloquent sermon from the text: "No man can serve two masters."

FATHER GROSS' SERMON.

He said that they had all become converted and forsaken their evil ways, but they must continue in their good resolutions henceforth. God had sent his ministers to plead with them, but the devil had also his visible ministers on earth ever ready to seize upon their souls. These were in the rum-shop and in the bad house. Some of them wrote books, like Renan, who in his "Life of Jesus," had uttered a blasphemy which devils would not dare to utter; he had hinted that Christ had been too free with bad women. The Fourth ward was especially full of them. The devil held out promises of pleasure, but his promises were cheats and lies. Look at the drunkard's home, at his empty purse, at his ragged wife and his dirty, uneducated children. Where is his pleasure? The occasions of sin must be avoided. The rum-shops and bad-houses must never be entered again. The sacraments must be approached often. The greatest enemies of the Catholic Church are the infidel sons of Catholic parents. That they are infidels is the fault of their fathers. Women are generally attentive to their religious duties, but the men neglect them. The son wishing to be manly, imitates his father. The father goes to the rum-shop and the son goes there too. Fathers will be held responsible for loss of their son's souls. Therefore the mature men, most of them already fathers, who composed his audience, must promise to attend to their religious duties regularly, and give good example to their children. They were about to renew their baptismal vows. At the solemn moment of their baptism, holding a lighted taper in their hand, they had promised through their sponsors to renounce the devil and all his works and pomps. This they were about to do again, but they must intend to keep their promise. They must not

TELL A LIE TO JESUS CHRIST.

The preacher continued at great length in this strain, urging his hearers to be good and honest men. He drew a forcible picture of the death-bed of a sinner on one hand and of a just man on the other, and proved that even on this earth the good are truly the happiest. He was listened to with the greatest attention and in the most profound silence through out.

At length he called upon the congregation to hold up their candles, that he might bless them. Then there was a surging of that vast mass, a shuffling of paper wrappings, and 7,000 white candles stood relieved against the sea of heads. Every man was standing. Putting on his stole, Father Gross read some prayers from a small book, and made the sign of the cross with his hand toward the audience. "Light your candles," was the next order. Instantly the cracking of 7,000 matches was followed by 7,000 small puffs of smoke, and 7,000 twinkling lights brightened up the edifice with the brilliancy of day, bringing out the characteristics of each head into startling prominence. The silence was oppressive. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Father Gross then stepped forward. "Do you renounce the devil?" he said. "Answer 'Yes!'"

There came a response of thunder that fairly shook the rafters—

"YES!"

It was as if but one voice had spoken, and then there was instantly silence as profound as the grave.

"Do you renounce all his works and his pomps? Answer 'I do.'"

"I do!" burst forth again like the explosion of a heavy piece of artillery.

"Will you faithfully keep the promise you have just made, and henceforward endeavor to be good and honest men? Answer 'I will.'"

"I will!" shouted the congregation with a vehemence that startled the echoes.

"Will you here, in the presence of Almighty God," and Father Gross turned half round and raised his feeble arm reverently to the altar, "promise to avoid the occasions of sin in future; to keep out of the rum shops and bad houses? Answer 'I will!'"

"I will!" thundered the 7,000.

"Will you furthermore promise to approach the sacraments at least three or four times a year, and to say your prayers regularly? Answer, 'I will!'"

"I will!" The tones were unmistakably earnest and sincere.

"Now put out your candles."

THE 7,000 LIGHTS WENT OUT,

and the church was filled with smoke, which contrasted strongly with the brilliancy of a moment before.

Then taking off his stole, Father Gross continued his address. He said that every candle was blessed, and advised his hearers to preserve the remnants, that every time they looked upon them they might be reminded of the oaths they had just taken. He thanked the congregation for their zeal and attention during the mission, and Father Farrelly for his kindness to him and his associates. Then craving their forgiveness if he had given any offense at any time, he blessed them, their children, their houses, and everything belonging to them. Then he gave them the Papal blessing, everybody kneeling and saying five Paters and Aves, in order to gain the plenary indulgence. This was a very impressive ceremony, the reverend father having his stole on, and making the sign of the cross with a crucifix. The services concluded with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A TRAVELING SIDEWALK is the latest and most curious of the various devices for securing rapid transit which have been called forth by the imperative demand in large cities for some means of traveling quickly from point to point. The inventor of this novel design is Albert Spear, and his plan contemplates a moving sidewalk, which shall be in perpetual motion, carrying pedestrians at the rate of 10 miles an hour, a speed which they can increase by their whole power of independent locomotion. It is proposed to have a series of pillars along the outer verge of the curbstones rising to the hight of the second story of ordinary buildings. The space betwen the tops of these pillars and the buildings adjacent is to be a sidewalk, one half of which is to be movable and the other half stationary. This is to be reached at every corner by a stairway. On the inner or stationary walk pedestrains can pass back and forth at their leisure, entering the stores and offices, which might then occupy the second story of the building, and be entered immediately from the street. The other half of the walk, made of a sort of lattice work and moving on small trucks which are beneath the surface and altogether concealed from view, is to be propelled at the rate of 10 miles an hour by engines beneath the surface of the ground at such invervals as may be necessary to secure the requisite power. The sidewalk is to be moved by friction rollers, worked upon by shafts which pass up through the upright pillars and on one side of the street passes up, and on the other side down, continually, night and day. On this moving roadway pedestrians may stand or occupy the numerous chairs and settees provided, and be traveling toward their destination at the rate of 10 miles an hour, or, if so inclined, can walk at full speed in the same direction, thereby adding four or five miles an hour to their rate of progress. The most ingenious part of the whole contrivance is the device for getting on and off this moving pathway. The pedestrian mounts to the stationary walk, and then, if he were to step from this to the moving one, he would of course be suddenly floored. To prevent such a catastrophe there is a series of seats ingeniously contrived to move partly on the stationary walk. These are stopped by applying a brake, which releases them from the moving platform and allows them to run on their own trucks on the stationary one, where they are readily stopped. The passenger takes his seat, the conductor takes his fare, the brake, is reversed, and immediately the seat moves on, and the traveler can then leave it without the risk of breaking his neck. It is said that several competent engineers have examined into this curious and novel plan, and pronounce it entirely feasible and far less expensive than any that has been broached before for carrying citizens rapidly up and down town, or back and forth between distant points. The machinery will work with very little noise, and that will be continuous and therefore scarcely noticable; there will be no danger of accident, and the contrivance can be put up in any street, long or short, where it may be required. It is said that an attempt is to be made very soon in New York to demonstrate the feasibility of this scheme, probably on Chambers street, from Pavonia ferry to Broadway. Whether it prove successful or not, the project is very curious and ingenious, and will therefore attract no small degree of attention.

CITY FEATURES.

Fine Christmas Meats, &c.

Ben. Melter, corner Third and Breckinridge streets, has again supplied his market with everything necessary for a first-rate Christmas dinner, such as the fattest and juiciest beef ever seen in this market, veal, lamb, pork, buffalo meat, venison, geese, turkeys, chickens, ducks, oysters, fish, &c. His friends and customers are especially invited to call and judge for themselves. Mr. Melter will also begin cutting up that immense cheese (weighing 500 pounds), said to be the finest cheese ever sold in this market, and which was made expressly for him for the holidays. In wishing his friends and customers a "Merry Christmas," Mr. Melter takes this opportunity for thanking them, one and all, for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore, and respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Coal.

We are now fully prepared to supply the Daviess county (Indiana) coal to our regular customers at 20 cents per bushel of 76 lbs, and will bind ourselves to deliver to them, any time during the year, at prices not to exceed 20 cents per bushel. On yearly contracts, we will make favorable rates to manufacturers. By calling at our office, parties can see copy of contracts and prices. We are sorry for any delays heretofore made, which was not our fault, but the failure on the part of some of the contracting parties in signing contracts made and entered into by us on the 14th of December, 1871. The coal will now come daily and regularly. Respectfully, J. Allen Porter & Co., No. 165 West Jefferson street.

☞ S. G. Henry & Co., in announcing the sale of high-class oil paintings at Weisiger Hall Central Skating Rink, feel fully warranted in stating that it is undoubtedly the finest collection that has ever been offered at auction in our city. See advertisement.

☞ Golladay's Fifty-fourth Drawing takes place Christmas night. Remember the old proverb, "Procrastination is the thief of time;" therefore do not delay purchasing your tickets. Go to Scott Glore's, or send your orders to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

Holiday Goods at N. Sid. Platt's.

Spring-wrist Gloves (otter tips);
Fur, Silk, and Wool Wristlets;
Elegant Scarfs and Ties;
Windsor Cravats and Rings;
Canes, ivory and silver heads;
Silk Umbrellas with silver name-plates;
Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs;
Sleeve-buttons, Scarf-pins, Spiral Studs.

No More Scratching Matches on the Wall—No More Upsetting Matches in the Dark.

The only remedy for this great evil is Brown's patent match-vase, which is sold by J. Dolfinger & Co., Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, and by Magill Bros., on Fourth street, near Central Market.

The New "Shield" Bosom,

as made by Platt, is designed to supersede all other styles—does not split or break, and will fit better and wear better than any other bosom made. 64 Fourth street.

Christmas Presents.

Family Bibles, Juvenile Books, Prayer-books, Pen-knives, Musical Albums, Dictionaries, Portemonnaies, Games, Gold Pens, Toy Books, Diaries for 1872, etc., etc. A large and complete assortment at Bradley & Gilbert's, corner Third and Green, opposite custom-house.

The "English Lasting" Underwear,

warm as wool, does not shrink, and sold at one-fifth the price of silk, at N. Sid. Platt's, No. 64 Fourth street.

Benefit Tendered to J. K. Emmet.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18, 1871.

Mr. J. K. Emmet:

DEAR SIR—Appreciating your social qualities as a gentleman, and your talents as a delineator of the finer points of human nature, as well as the ridiculous, we, your friends, would offer you a compliment, and would like you to designate the evening we can meet you in propria persona at the Opera-house. Respectfully,

Wm. Johnson,	C. H. Clifton,
Jos. Hecht,	S. S. Nicholas,
John Buck,	J. C. Johnston,
John Burks,	J. A. Zanone,
H. Clay Meriwether,	Chas. L. Guepner,
German & Bro.,	I. H. Hornsby,
H. H. Littell,	I. Henderson,
Al. Bourlier & Bro.,	A. J. Polk,

A. Ellison, and many others.

GALT HOUSE, Dec. 20, 1871.

Wm. Johnston, C. H. Clifton, and others:

GENTLEMEN—In response to your very flattering consideration by tendering me a complimentary benefit, I would respectfully designate next Friday evening, the 22d instant, upon which occasion I will appear in my new character of "Carl, the Musician."

Gratefully appreciating the compliment, I remain ever yours, J. K. EMMET.

Red and White Beaver Underwear,

the warmest ever made—does not shrink, and will wear for a lifetime. Made to order by Platt, 64 Fourth street.

Grand Display of Holiday Books.

Go to Davidson Bros. & Co., 162 Main street, where you will find the most complete assortment of holiday books ever brought to this market.

☞ Platt makes the celebrated "Vosburg Fleeced Flannel" Underwear.

Delay Not.

Convulsions, wind colic, and griping in the bowels of infants cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ English Walking-gloves (two buttons) at Platt's.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21, 1871.—Edrington vs. Edrington, Taylor; affirmed.

Webster vs. Gaddie, Taylor; reversed.

Spalding's ex'r vs. Spalding, Marion; reversed.

Berry vs. Berry et al., Taylor; affirmed.

Sims, &c., vs. Bennet, &c., Mercer; affirmed.

Taylor vs. Duvall et ux., Nelson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Collier vs. Bradford, Bracken; Hill vs. Morris, &c., Kenton; affirmed as delay cases.

Daniels' devisees vs. Daniels, Montgomery; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Gartin, &c., vs. Tucker, Sr., adm'r, Marion; petition for rehearing filed.

McNece vs. Thompson, Harrison; revived against David A. Givens, administrator of Wm. Thompson.

Crabb, assignee, &c., vs. Larkin, &c., Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal, and response to said motion filed by appellant.

Crabb et al. vs. Millet, &c., Fulton; reply to response of appellee filed.

Johnson vs. Howell, Larue;

Mosby, assignee, &c., vs. Howell, Larue;

Nevitt's adm'r vs. Chandoin, Larue; submitted on briefs.

Buckman vs. Clarkson's adm'r, Washington; argued by L. R. Thurman, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21, Night.—The weather is still intensely cold, and the river frozen over at the point, which has not occurred for seven years.

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 21, Noon.—Thermometer 14 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock this morning; clear and calm.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 21.—River closed here this morning at twenty minutes past ten. Several have crossed on the ice. Thermometer at 7 A. M. 10 degrees below zero; to-night 6 degrees; cloudy and prospect of snow.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21, Noon.—River risen 19 inches, with 6 feet 9 inches in the channel. The rise is caused by a gorge below the city. The river is full of ice, and no boat can run. Thermometer 4 deg. above zero; was 3 below early this forenoon.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21, Night.—River frozen over at the foot of Broadway, Central avenue and Fifth street, and rising, supposed from the influence of gorges. Weather moderated somewhat; cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 21, Night.—River closed with ice at 5 A. M. Clear and cold till noon. Mercury 4 at 6 A. M. Now cloudy. Mercury 20. Signs of snow. River swelling from effect of gorge below. No arrivals since 10:30 last night.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21, Night.—The river has fallen 15 inches on Harpeth shoals, and weather cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, Dec. 21, Noon—Arrived, Emilie Barge, St. Louis, 10 P. M. Departed, Emma Floyd, Cincinnati, 8 P. M.; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 9; St. Joseph, Memphis, 10. Ohio covered with thin ice. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Armadillo, from New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis, 4. Departed—Belfast, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans, 4. River fallen one inch. Snowing since 1 P. M. Cold.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—none. River about stationary. Weather moderated a good deal, but navigation is practically suspended on account of low water.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21, Night.—Cloudy and cold. There has been a slight fall of snow, and the river has fallen two inches. Arrived—Lawrence, Evansville. Departed—Kate Kinney, Louisville; Strader and Belle Memphis, Cairo.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—Weather cloudy and very cold; slight snow this evening. Departed—Ft. Gibson, above.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 21, Night.—Down: Kellogg and barges, 4 A. M.; Arkansas, 9; Sabine, 11. Up: Governor Allen, 11, last night. Boats up to-day; Julia, 6 P. M.; Belle, St. Louis, 7. Weather cool and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Andes, Kate Putnam, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas. Departed—City of Cairo, John F. Tolle, St. Louis; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Flour is scarce and firmer; superfine $7 25; double extra $7 75; triple extra $8@8 25. Corn is scarce and firmer at 87½@$1. Oats and Bran are unchanged. Hay, the market is quiet; prime $33; choice $35. Mess pork is dull and offering at $14 75. Bacon, the market is dull; shoulders and clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams, sugar-cured 13⅞ 15¾c. Lard is quiet; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 10¼@10½c. Sugar, the market is dull and prices are easier; inferior 6¼@6¾c; common to good common 7@7½c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses is in good demand and the better grades are firmer; inferior 20@30c; common 31@34c; fair 35@39c; prime 40@42c; strictly prime to choice 43@46c. Whisky and Coffee are unchanged. Sterling exchange 118¼; sight drafts ⅛ discount. Gold 109⅝.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Clear and the coldest weather of the season favors trade. Some Buffalo meat is arriving from Kansas, with dressed beef and pork from Chicago, and the market is well supplied with game and poultry. There were 800 head of Cattle to-day, many of them late in getting in, and 64 cars are looked for to-night; buyers held back for the late arrivals, making very little trade, but at rather better prices for good stock; some 6 cwt Texans sold at 8c; 8 cars of 7¼ cwt Illinois at 11¾c, with some of 7½ cwt at 11¾c. Sheep, the arrivals were 4,800 head, but were too late in for much trade; prices are unchanged; 2 cars of Kentucky, 130 lbs, at 7½c; a car of 125 lbs at 8c; a car of 84 lbs Michigan at 5 9-16c. Hogs came in too late for much trade, 7,000 head arriving in the afternoon; live are worth 4⅜@5c; 1 car selling at 5c; city dressed 5⅝@6⅛c; Western dressed 5⅝@5¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Cattle, the receipts were 8 cars, making the supply 109 cars, being 116 cars less than last week; the market is firm, with not enough stock for the demand; sales of 158 head of Illinois steers, 953 to 1,153 lbs, at $4 70@5 12½; 20 head of Michigan, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400 head; the market is steady and firmer, and all the offerings sold; sales of 580 head of Michigan, 80 to 85 lbs, at $4 62½@5; 300 head of Ohio, 77 lbs, at $5; 500 head of Canada, 108 to 139 lbs, at $5 25@6; 180 head of Canada lambs, 90 lbs, at $7. Hogs, receipts 4,400 head; the market is fairly active at $4 25@4 50 for medium to good and $4 60 for choice.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cattle, the market is inactive; very best on sale to-day $5 50@6 50; first quality $5@5 50; medium $3 87½@5; inferior and ordinary $3@3 87½; receipts 1,506 head; sales 1,293 head. Hogs are in fair demand and the supply is good; we quote at 6¼@6¾c net; receipts 7,663 head. Sheep are in light supply; good sheep are brisk but common are slow; we quote at 5@6½c; receipts 1,198 head.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Dec. 21.—Cattle, the arrivals are fair; best $5 75@6; good to prime $4 75@5 25; common $4@4 50. Sheep, the arrivals are fair; extra 100 lbs sheep $6@6 25; good to prime $5 25@5 60; common $3 50@4. Hogs, the arrivals are fair; Philadelphia $4 80; Yorkers $4 30@4 35.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firmer; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 17⅞@18⅛c; low middling 18⅞@19⅛c; middling 19⅝@19¾c; receipts, gross 5,948 bales; exports to New York 311 bales; stock 148,535 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 19c; net receipts 2,378 bales; exports coastwise 709 bales; sales 2,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 17¼c; net receipts 1,675 bales; exports coastwise 745 bales; sales 215 bales; stock 58,465 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 19c; net receipts 2,738 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 30,530 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling 18⅞@19c; exports to Havre 3,150 bales, to Barcelona 1,672 bales, to Amsterdam 2,131 and coastwise 1,562 bales; sales 2,130 bales; stock 71,726 bales.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT!

The majority of the sensible and sentimental folk of our city gratified their respective tastes yesterday at the auction of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Lithos, Photos, &c., which lasted all day, until 10 P. M. at the Fine Arts Gallery of Messrs. Hegan Bros. Every possible taste was gratified. Thousands of Pictures were sold. Picture agents from the East and Europe need not visit Louisville for many a year, as nearly every habitation from the mansion to the hamlet has been supplied. The auctioneer's powers of endurance were exhausted at 15 minutes to 11 P. M., and he dismissed the cheerful crowd with the welcome announcement that the

Last Though Not Least

Of the valuable Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., will be closed out on Saturday, Dec. 23, at auction, commencing at 10 A. M., and lasting until 10 P.M., unless all should be sold before that hour. The finest of the Oil Paintings, and a great many of the choicest new Chromos, are still on hand. All who desire to secure bargains such as are never offered at auction would do well to visit the Art Gallery to-day and examine what will be offered to-morrow. Those who can afford to buy fine Oil Paintings should not allow them to be sacrificed, and those who cannot afford it can procure the choicest gems of Chromo-Lithography for almost nothing. 138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Gallery warm. Seats provided.

PICTURES!

Elegant Oil Paintings, Chromos, Photos, Lithos, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

AT HEGAN BROS.' GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

138 Main St., bet. 4th & 5th.

SALE SATURDAY 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LAST DAY.

Closing Scene of the Novelty in Louisville.

REMOVAL.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERS' MATERIAL,

Removed to No. 315 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

de1 deodim&Su5-4thp

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY .... Manager.

Grand Complimentary Benefit

TENDERED to J. K. EMMET by the Kentucky and Louisville Clubs and the citizens of Louisville generally Friday evening, December 22d, 1871. Positively the last time this season of Carl, the Fiddler.

☞ Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Weisiger Hall.

Friday, Saturday, and Monday Evenings, Dec. 22d, 23d, and 25th.

The Colloquial Actor and Popular Author, Mr.

ALBERT W. AIKEN,

SUPPORTED by his Splendid New York Company, in his famous Realistic play of city life, as played by him over two hundred nights to crowded houses in all the principal cities of America, entitled the

"WITCHES OF NEW YORK."

Popular prices, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Will. S. Hays' music store. Grand matinee Saturday and Monday afternoons, at 2:30 o'clock. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. de22 dt

GRAND CHRISTMAS BALL,

To be given at Masonic Temple

On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 26, 1871.

COMMITTEE:

Jno. Smith, Frank. Smith, Frank. Bake.

Admission $1. de20 dtd

Opera-House.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

NED O'BALDWIN,

The Champion of the World, and

TOM KELLEY,

Champion of Middle Weights,

Assisted by others of national reputation, will give an exhibition on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. The performance will commence with the farce of the LOTTERY-TICKET. de21 d3

Opera-House.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION!

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY!

The renowned exponents of elegant Modern Comedy, pronounced everywhere, by the press and the public, the FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE Dramatic Combination in the United States.

The repertoire of the week will include Robertson's fine comedies,

PROGRESS AND OURS,

and Daly's great New York sensation,

DIVORCE.

☞ Matinee Christmas Day.
☞ Seats can be secured for any night. de20 dtf

Weisiger Hall.

Positively Five Nights Only, Commencing Tuesday, December 26th.

Return of the World-famous and Original

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

WITH an entire changed and select programme each evening. Twenty-seven Star Performers, headed by the prince of burnt-cork opera, for full particulars of which see small bills.

Admission as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Will. S. Hays' music store.

Grand Matinee Saturday, Dec. 30th. de20 d4

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

IN the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In the matter of M. Leopold & Co., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.—As Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 28th of December, 1871, at No. 69 Sixth street, between Market and Main streets, a superior stock of tobaccos, cigars, &c., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold.
HARRY WEISSINGER, Assignee.
de17 dts

Circular to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company:

BY the provisions of a contract between this company of the first part, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington and others, of the second part, the said second parties agree to purchase any and all the capital stock of this company that may be offered and lodged with the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer to said parties, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the price of sixty cents on the dollar, in the notes or bills of said parties at ninety days from said 27th day of December, or at the price of sixty-five cents on the dollar in the notes or bills of said parties at six, nine and twelve months from the said 27th day of December. The bills, which in either case bear interest from the said 27th day of December, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable to and collected by this company in trust for such stockholders, and when collected will be paid over to the order of the stockholder selling, on the presentation of the receipts, which will be given for said stock by the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, when said stock shall have been lodged as above stated duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer. N. GREEN, Pres't.
B. H. COURTNEY, Sec'y and Treas. no28 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy, in the matter of C. REEVES. Petition for final discharge filed December 19, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of C. Reeves, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. CLARK, Esq. Assignee, Hopkinsville Ky. de22 F2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of S. H. HARRISON. Petition for final discharge filed Dec. 19, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of S. H. Dickinson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. CLARK, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. de22 F2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO., bankrupts. Petition for dividend meeting filed December 21, 1871. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 4th day of January A.D., 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. de22 F2

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Closing-out Sale of Skates. Most desirable remains unsold, viz: Shirley's New York Club. After which will be sold a large variety of good Furniture and Carpets.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

For Three Days Only.

A Fine and Elegant Assortment of English, French, German, and American Oil Chromos will be offered at public sale

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and every evening at 5½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock until the entire stock is sold.

We invite your special attention to the finest collection that has ever been offered to our citizens, and can be seen on exhibition at room 109 West Market, between Third and Fourth.

de21 d2* J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

BY WHARTON & CO.

A No. 1 Stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Italian Goods, &c., &c., at Auction, on Friday, Dec. 22d, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 184 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

ON Friday morning, December 22d, 1871, we will sell, as above, the stock in full of a first-class grocery store. This stock consists of fine imported Wines and Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soap (fancy), Sirups, Molasses, Tubs, Brooms, Jellies, Pickles, Platform Scales, Fixtures, of latest pattern, and everything pertaining to a first-class grocery. Sale to commence positively at 10 o'clock and to continue until all is sold. WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

de17 SuTuW Th&F

GIN AND WHISKIES

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 22, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the warehouse of the Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., one cask fine old Holland Gin, also some fine old whiskies.

de20 dtd WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

50 Barrels 5-year-old Bourbon at Auction.

Attention, Grocery & Saloon-keepers

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, Friday, Dec. 22d, 1871, 50 barrels of 5-year-old pure copper Whisky, made by H. Fox, December, 1866. The above will be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—sixty and ninety days, with interest, at 6 per cent., with approved security. Any one wishing a fine article of old Bourbon should be present on day of sale. Sale to take place at Warehouse of Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

de19 dts WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

Fine Wines at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 22d, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, at the warehouse of Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, a lot of fine Wines, Claret, Burgundy, Rhine Wine, Port, &c.

de19 dts WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Oil Paintings,

By Home and Foreign Artists

(Free Exhibition until Sale),

AT AUCTION

At Weisiger Hall, Central Skating Rink.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 3 o'clock, and continuing each day at same hours, will be sold, by catalogue, a choice and valuable collection of 150 Oil Paintings, selected with great care on the most favorable occasions, and which will be found particularly attractive to the art public. The works will be relied upon as genuine and the best efforts of the several artists, embracing some fine copies of celebrated paintings by old masters now in the different galleries of Europe. The entire collection will be on exhibition on Saturday, 23d, and Monday, 25th, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Descriptive catalogues furnished visitors at the hall. The paintings are mounted in elegant gold gilt frames. Our citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to attend the exhibition and sale.

de22 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Market-House at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell the Market-house situated on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, containing eight stalls; lot 35x200 feet. de14 dts RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Wilder and others against W. G. Suhfras. In Chancery, Nos. 24,910, 24,911, 24,921.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 4 months, the property attached in these cases, to-wit:

A leasehold on house No. 740 Portland avenue, between Twenty-sixth street and Fifth cross street, in Louisville, Ky., and the stock of drugs and other goods and fixtures of store in said house. The sale will be made on the premises.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
de18

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.

GEN. BUELL .... Capt. DAVID.
BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. HILDRETH.

EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.

GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. WHITTEN.
UNITED STATES .... Capt. DUFOUR.

[Sunday one boat—3 P. M.]

Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.

Meals and State-rooms Free.

Fare Same as Other Lines.

Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat, and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A. de7

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet,

DOVE No. 2 .... SAM'L SANDERS, Master.
GEO. M. WOODS .... Clerk

Will leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., for Frankfort, and Saturday, at 3 P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board or to

D. HARPER & CO., Agents,
97 Main street.

no22 dim

For New Orleans.

NICK LONGWORTH .... LEW KATES, Master.

Will leave Cairo as above on Tuesday, 26th.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

Bar Stores,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

au26 dtf&thp

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment for 1 millwright, 3 millers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 groceryman, 4 salesmen, 1 book-keeper, 1 bar-tender, 6 waiters and house-boys, farm hands, laborers, &c. For help or hire, any kind, go to the central office, LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—Having $20 to travel or locate, and sell an article that costs three cents and sells for fifty cents. Everybody will buy it. Call or send two postage stamps for sample. Western Manufacturing Co., 125 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—All dealers in chewing tobacco to call and examine my Fig and Pancake brands, manufactured from pure Virginia leaf, in packages of 5, 10 and 20 lbs. Factory corner of Eleventh and Green streets. R. GILCHRIST. de22 eod3

WANTED—SALESMAN—A young man as salesman that is acquainted in the city and who can come well recommended. Also 2 or 3 boys, at 140 Market street.

WANTED—TO SELL—A splendid safe, Hall's make, nearly new. Can be bought very low. Inquire at No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river. de22 d3

WANTED—SOLICITORS—3 or 4 good solicitors, to sell an article by sample on salary or commission. Apply at room A, Weisiger block.

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl to do general housework; one that can come well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Second street. de22 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—To sell half interest in old-established house of over twenty years' standing, on Main street; cash capital from $8,000 to $10,000 to an active business man, who can command Southern trade; object to increase the business. To any such a rare opportunity is offered; 25 per cent. profit guaranteed. References exchanged. Address "Merchant," this office. de21 d3*

WANTED—TO SELL GROCERIES, &c.—A stock of groceries and fixtures, in a good locality, worth $800. Will be sold for $450. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Address C. T., this office. de21 d6

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a Georgian, to travel for a wholesale liquor or provision house. Has considerable experience in either. Address, for four days, L. C., Indianapolis, Ind. de21 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—To drive carriage, wagon or in grocery. Not afraid of work. Good reference. Address A. G., this office. de21 d2*

WANTED—BOARDING—For man, wife, child, and nurse. Address L. H. J., this office, stating terms, location, &c. References exchanged. de20 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman, a Georgian, who has a number of years' experience in teaching schools of high grade, desires a situation in some high school, or will teach a private school. Is a graduate of two literary institutions. Can speak German and French fluently. Best references as to character and qualifications given. Address immediately, stating salary, THEODORE HUNTER, Stone Mt., DeKalb co., Georgia. de19 d6

WANTED—SALESMAN—To sell notions, hosiery, and white goods in Kentucky; a smart, pushing man, with established trade. Address COOLEY, BIGLOW & NICHOLS, P. O. Box ..., New York City. de19 d7

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—A good, reliable, and energetic salesman, one already acquainted with the wholesale clothing and woolen jobbing trade, and who can command a fair trade in Kentucky, will hear of a good, permanent situation, with good salary attached, by addressing, with references. HESS, BLUM & CO.,
de14 d12exSu Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money, on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 95 Fifth street, near Market. no23 dim

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females, who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations FREE. no17 dtf

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. H. T., at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location. no2 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$425 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. de11 d13tex Su

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—An Ohio Valley (No. 7) Cannel Coal Cooking-stove, with utensils and 60 feet of pipe and zinc flue; also one large copper gasoline lamp and one nice spring mattress. These articles will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 5 East Jefferson.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL—Elegant new modern three-story brick hotel—30 rooms—gas and water throughout the building, and three good storerooms on first floor—on southwest corner of Front and Fourth streets. Terms moderate. W. N. MAYFIELD & CO., 180 West Jefferson, first door east of Willard Hotel. de20 d3

FOR SALE—VEHICLES—Cheap, to make room for new work: 8 second-hand top buggies, 3 second-hand no-top buggies, and 4 second-hand rockaways. A. A. WHEELER, corner Main and First streets. de17 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh13 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—One of the prettiest homes in the West End; lot 35 by 190 feet; beautifully set with flowers and shrubbery; cottage contains seven rooms, hall, porch, pantry, and bath-room, thirteen-foot ceilings, eleven-inch hollow walls, metal roof, iron mantles, and gas throughout. Inquire of V. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co. no28 TuF&Sutf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A handsome brick residence, situated on the Brownsboro road 2½ miles from city limits, containing 14 rooms, broad hall and fine porticoes, with 20 acres of land attached; a fine orchard of selected fruit, good garden, and all necessary out-houses, including ice-house. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply to Miss M. A. THOMPSON, No. 411 Second street. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Four-story house, No. 277, north side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to M. ROGERS, corner Eighth and Chestnut. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—A first-class store-house on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Apply to HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 66 Jefferson st. de21 d7

FOR RENT—"ROSE COTTAGE"—The property known as "Rose Cottage," containing 25 acres, situated on the Fountain Ferry road, near the city limits. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 286 West Market street. de20 d6

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Containing four rooms. Apply at W. L. MURPHY & CO.'S coal office, Third street, near Main. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—BUILDINGS—The large four-story building on Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets, now occupied by Bamberger, Bloom & Co. Possession given January 1, 1872. And the large four-story building No. 141 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, lately occupied by J. D. Bondurant. Apply to WM. PRATHER, No. 141 Main st. de19 dtf

FOR RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE—The most desirable and centrally located boarding-house in the city. Rooms all occupied at present, and doing a paying business. Gas and water on every floor. S. S. MEDDIS. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE—With dwelling above, on south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, by HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Seventh sts. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Fifth and Kentucky streets, in good order. Apply to F. MADDEN, No. 105 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Rent $35 per month. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to C. BAMBERGER, 201 Main street. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with a good cellar and new-style elevator, situated on First street, near Main. Apply to J. ESTEN COOKE, 118 West Main. de5 dtf&Su

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. no25 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 87 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 23, 1871. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, Louisville. no18 dtf

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—25 by about 100 feet, situated on a lot 151 feet front on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 474 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. no14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 159½ Jefferson, near Fifth. no11 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Sec. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 66 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 50 by 150 feet, tin roof—has 3 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 600 to 800 hogs a day. There are 8,000 or 9,000 hogs in the county this season as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 140 feet, frame, with stone basement, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 5 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. B. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no8 dtJaIe&Su

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently for its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 600 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—From the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, Sunday night, Dec. 4, a bay horse mule, 13 or 14 hands high, in good order, and mark on back from harness. Any person returning same to R. T. SMITH, Ninth and Madison, will be rewarded. de6 dtf

LOST.

LOST—MARE—From the stable of I. S. Collins, corner Twenty-fifth and Main, a sorrel mare, about 14 or 15 years old; some 15 hands high; a few white hairs on neck from collar mark, and shod all around. The finder will be satisfied by returning her to I. S. COLLINS, at his stable.

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET BOOK—The owner can get it by calling at 21 Third st., and proving property.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1871.

Messrs. Geddes & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered amending the Constitution so as to limit the President to one term. A resolution was adopted directing the new committee on retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of the lease of Samana Bay, to and by whom paid, the amount, and out of what fund it was paid; whether the agents through whom the claim was presented were interested in land grants in San Domingo, whether the money was paid with the understanding that it was to be refunded, and to ascertain the names of all persons therewith connected, their avocation, etc. A lengthy discussion took place relative to the Amnesty bill, and also on Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill. The Senate adjourned to January 8th. But little business was transacted in the House. Pursuant to agreement on Tuesday, the day's session was devoted to general debate. Mr. Blair (of Mo.) made a speech on general amnesty, which was responded to by several members. A message was received from the President furnishing information called for respecting the Cuban matters. The House then adjourned to the 8th of January.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Board of Health meets to-night.

The fountains in this city have adjourned for the winter.

Ten stragglers were lodged at Twelfth-street station last night.

Mayor Baxter is improving, but will not be able to get about for some days.

The street railroad tracks were being salted down last night to get them in order for work this morning.

A fine snow fell last night, and several sleighing parties made the streets musical with the jingle of bells.

Wednesday was St. Thomas' day, and was celebrated by services in the Catholic and Episcopal churches of the city.

The name of Samuel L. Avery, of this city appears in the American Register, issued in Paris, France, on the 2d inst.

The difficult and delicate operation of removing a gravel from Smith Gregory, on Tuesday last, was performed by Dr. W. H. Gibson.

We have received from Will S. Hays a comic ballad, entitled "What Makes 'Em Wiggle So?" and inscribed to Al. Bourlier, of this city.

John Carroll, on a warrant from the City Court, charging him with cutting his wife with intent to kill, was registered at Clay-street station-house last night.

George Dahl, a German barber, on Market street, near the corner of Shelby, drew a prize of $2,645 in the recent Library Drawing. The ticket held by him was No. 31,414.

The body of N. R. Chiles, who died so mysteriously on Wednesday morning, was taken in charge yesterday by his brothers L. and Al. Chiles, and conveyed to Lexington for burial.

The river was frozen over yesterday, from the foot of Fifth street to the canal, and at that point afforded a fine field for skaters, who occupied it in numbers during a great part of the day.

Lewis Goltzhauer, residing on the Eighteenth-street road three miles from the city, while driving a cow out of a field yesterday, fell and broke his nose, making a painful and ugly wound.

The suit of Stallings and Caruthers against John Carlin for the prize drawn by half ticket number 23,969, the whole prize being $6,650, was compromised yesterday by the parties dividing the money.

Dennis Long, Jr., was serenaded last night by a band of employes of Long's pipe foundery, who afterwards paid the Courier-Journal office a visit and solaced the consumers of "midnight oil" with dulcet strains of music.

The roof of a small cottage on Market street, between Hancock and Jackson, was discovered to be on fire early yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished by the negroes who occupied the building before the alarm could be given.

About four o'clock last evening, two prominent physicians, who had an old grudge to settle, met on the street and proceeded to settle it *vi et armis*—the arms being a cane, with which one succeeded in making several watch-house kinks in the hat of the other.

The news of the disaster at the York-street African church has reached Paris, France. The American Register, of Paris, publishes in its issue of the 2d inst. an abstract of our account of the affair, and makes it the text of an article descriptive of negro revivals.

H. H. Hays, Charles Ennis, R. Coward, Peter Smith and Thomas Buckner (colored), boys about sixteen years old, were arrested and lodged in Twelfth-street station last night, by Officers Cooney and Allen, for disturbing religious worship at the Ninth-street church.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Valentine Rabbitt, convicted of the murder of Jacob Rein, was overruled in the Circuit Court yesterday, and Rabbitt was sentenced to be hung on Friday, February 9, 1872. The decision of Judge Bruce is reported in full on the third page of this paper.

Stephen Pendleton, colored, who has been confined in jail on a charge of petit larceny, was released yesterday by order of the court, he being very low with consumption. He was taken from his cell into the jailer's room, where he fainted. He was afterwards put in a furniture wagon and taken to his residence.

Frederick Hecker, a noted German revolutionist of '48, will deliver a lecture on the 28th inst., on the popular subject of "Women's Rights and Women's Rights Women." Mr. Hecker is a very able and eloquent lecturer, and will interest our German fellow-citizens, whom he will address in their own language.

Robert Edwards, the man who made a brutal assault upon Lee Hahn, on the Point, on Monday last, after a fine of $50 was pronounced against him in the court on Tuesday, escaped the officers, ran out of the room, and left for parts unknown. Yesterday the authorities learned that he was stopping in Jeffersonville.

We are glad to inform the friends and acquaintances of the Rev. N. G. Berryman, whose sudden and accidental death we informed our readers of in Tuesday's paper, that he held a policy of $5,000 on his life in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., taken through their State agents, Messrs. K. W. Smith & Co., Louisville, Ky.

The suspension of navigation is the occasion of another rise in the price of coal, which is now held at eight dollars per load, or thirty-two cents per bushel. When people get to be wise enough to lay in their supplies when coal is cheap, or to encourage and invest in mines nearer home, they will be able to put a check upon the coal monopolists. Till then, why—the poor must suffer.

L. and N. R. R. Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the branches owned by the company, for the months of October and November last, and the corresponding months of 1870, were as follows:

1871, October	$808,302 87
1870, October	804,118 32
Increase	$4,184 55
1871, November (estimated)	$294,085 60
1870, November	328,843 81
Decrease	$34,758 21

The Great Turkey Match.

Stickrod's grand turkey-shooting tournament, which was postponed on Wednesday, comes off at Parkland to-day. Ample arrangements are made for the convenience and comfort of all who attend. There will doubtless be a large crowd on hand to participate in the sport, and among them will be some of the best shots in the State. A fine day's sport is anticipated, and several hundred fat turkeys have been provided for the occasion.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Cold Snap Coming.

So leave your orders for Weather Strips in time and avoid the rush.

The Last Chance

before Christmas to buy a new suit at reduced rates is now offered at J. Winter's, corner Third and Market.

☞ The difference between a Christmas turkey and a ticket in Golladay's Drawing is, that the former will furnish a square meal, but the latter will put $1,000 in some one's pocket.

Admission Free

to the new gallery of fine paintings, chromos, &c., recently built by Fitch & Lindsey.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

To prove this you have only to examine the immense stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods at J. Winter's, corner Third and Market.

Holiday Furs, Hats, and Caps.

Henry C. Courtney has the most complete stock of Furs, Hats, and Caps in the city at holiday prices. No. 160 Main street, above Fifth street.

Christmas Presents.

When you wish to make a purchase for this purpose for any thing in his line, we advise you to go to J. Winter's, corner Third and Market, where you will secure a bargain.

☞ We would call the attention of our friends to the Eclipse Market, corner Thirteenth and Walnut streets. This new enterprise reflects credit on the projectors, and our down-town friends are fortunate in having such a convenience so near to their homes. The building is commodious, well ventilated and adapted to the purposes for which it is intended and fully up to the wants of the locality. The Market Department is furnished by the best class of articles of all descriptions when in season. The fattest beef, rarest game and choicest vegetables—and, we understand, a grand display of these articles will be made on Saturday, December 23d, for the Christmas holidays, when all are invited to call that day and inspect. It is a law of the company that any one to whom they rent shall forfeit their stall if they do not comply with their rules, the first one of which is that there shall be nothing that is not first-class in every particular, and at the lowest market price.

HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Exercises at the Female High School Yesterday—The Young Ladies Capture a Two-weeks' Holiday.

An Interesting Occasion.

The students and faculty of the Male High School formed in procession yesterday morning and marched to the Female High School, where they listened to the reading of lessons, compositions and music, both instrumental and vocal, by the young ladies. The visitors ranged themselves in the galleries and in the chapel, and, through the attention and kindness of Professor Chase, were made very comfortable. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock. The following was the programme:

Music—Piano solo by Miss Ida Cragg, of the first-year class.

Composition by Miss Mary Anderson, of the second-year class. Subject, "Commerce."

Music—Duet on the piano by Misses Slaughter and Speed, of the senior class.

Reading by Miss Annie Harvey, of division B, first-year class.

Composition by Miss M. Sankey Butler, of the second-year class. Subject, "Chicago."

Reading by Miss Mollie Tucker, of division D, first-year class.

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in the chorus.

Reading by Miss Lizzie Johnson, division C, first-year class. Subject, "Nothing to do."

Composition by Miss Lucy Dohoney, of the junior B class. Subject: "What is beauty?"

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in the chorus.

Composition by Miss Sallie Duncan, of the junior A class. Subject: "The scholar's mission."

Composition by Miss Lutie Post, of the junior A class. Subject: "He who wishes pearls must dive below."

Composition by Miss Marie Burnett, of the senior class. Subject: "Mother Earth."

Music on the piano by Miss Bertha Kreigshaber, of the second-year class.

Composition by Miss Maggie C. Board, of the senior class. Subject: "The lights of the world."

Composition by Miss Carrie Crawford, of the senior class. Subject: "The Secret of Happiness."

Composition by Miss Emma Young, of the senior class.

Music on the piano by Prof. Whipple, the school joining in chorus.

Composition by Miss Belle Hamsley, of the senior class. Subject: "The Claims of Science."

Composition by Miss Carrie Mathews, of the senior class. Subject: "Old too Soon."

Composition by Miss Ollie A. Tucker, of the senior class. Subject: "Girls of the Present and Girls of the Future."

All the exercises were good, and many of them highly creditable to the pupils and their teachers. In their music also the young ladies did admirably, and their execution showed careful and conscientious training. Of course they were all pretty, and without an exception tastefully attired, and succeeded admirably in retaining their presence of mind under the admiring gaze of their audience.

Messrs. J. J. T. Murray and W. W. Morris, the president and ex-president of the school board, were upon the platform. The former being introduced to the students, at the close of the exercises, made a short but appropriate address, which was well received.

Professor McDonald, Principal of the Male High School, who also occupied a seat upon the platform, followed in a few brief but pointed remarks. He told the young ladies that to-day they must come to his school and see what the boys could do. "Your coming," he remarked, "will be like a surprise party, where the visitors bring with them the chief attraction. You will also see at least seventy-five boys who will some day be presidents of the United States." The accomplished principal sat down amid great applause and laughter.

The visitors being dismissed, Messrs. Morris and Murray went down and joined in conversation with the young ladies, who immediately formed a circle around their president. They had a small favor to ask, and they insisted that it must be granted, or he could never escape. Mr. Murray looked around, but young ladies were in close ranks, and there was nothing for it but to remain and face the music. Two or three young ladies advanced, and handed him a paper, on which, they said, he must place his signature. The president was embarrassed, and actually blushed. Three hundred bright eyes beamed entreatingly upon him, and a hundred tongues were ready to sing in his praise, if he would only "be good." The clapping of hands drowned his efforts to speak, and the scene grew in interest to the spectators, who certainly sympathized with the fair petitioners. They triumphed at length. In fact, it was impossible to resist them, and Mr. Murray, making a virtue of necessity, signed the paper, which read as follows:

To the High School Committee:

We, the undersigned, members of the senior class of the Louisville Female High School, in behalf of the whole school, do hereby petition you for two weeks' holiday.

The document was signed by senior class. Mr. Murray is at present the only member of the High School Committee, and, his consent being obtained, the point was carried. This announcement created universal joy, and at once made Mr. Murray the most popular gentleman in Louisville.

The Board of Trustees were represented by Drs. Scott, Griffiths and Bell, and Messrs. Camp and Speed. Professor Hamel acted as usher during the exercises. The excellence of the performances indicate a high degree of study and discipline in the Female High School. The corps of professors and teachers are among the ablest and most efficient, in their respective departments, that can be found in any of the female schools of the West.

The regular exhibition given at the expiration of every five weeks, comes off at the Male High School to-day. The faculty and students of the Female High School, and the Board of Trustees, are expected to be present.

CAPT. L. B. DUNHAM.

Death of an Old Citizen and Prominent Steamboatman.

Capt. L. B. Dunham, of the steamer Mary Houston, died at his residence on Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, of typhoid pneumonia. Capt. Dunham was born in Berkely county, Virginia, in 1808, and emigrated to this city in 1830. After his arrival he engaged in the mercantile business on Main street. He continued in this business for several years as one of the firm of Rogers & Dunham, on Wall street, and then turned his attention to steamboating, and has, from that to the present time, given it his undivided attention. He has commanded a number of fine boats, among which were the Gen. Brown, Glencoe, Kate Fleming, Fannie Smith, Fannie Bullitt, Autocrat, and Mary Houston; and what is most singular, during his long career as a steamboatman no accident ever occurred to any boat under his command except the Kate Fleming, which blew up near Wilkins' bar, on the Ohio river.

Capt. Dunham was taken sick a few days before the Mary Houston left on her last trip to New Orleans, which was on the 24th day of November, but had so far recovered on the day his boat left as to take command of her. Before she reached Evansville, however, he was compelled to take to his bed, and place Mr. Charley Miller, first clerk, on the roof. Mr. Miller continued in command until the boat returned to this port, on the 14th inst. On her arrival Capt. Dunham was conveyed to his home, on Sixth street, and was closely confined until the day of his death. Capt. D. leaves a wife and five children, four of whom are daughters, two married and two single. The eldest daughter married Mr. John W. Houston, and the youngest Mr. Ridgely Wilson, both citizens of Louisville.

Capt. D. was one of our most upright and excellent citizens, and his loss will be severely felt by a very large circle of devoted friends. He was generally known and universally popular, possessed as he was of all the ennobling traits of character that make the true man. As a private citizen he was faithful to every duty, and as an officer of a boat, to whose care the lives and property of thousands were annually entrusted, he was never ceasing in watchful care and vigilant attention.

The funeral will take place to-day at 2½ P. M., from the family residence. The remains will be interred at Cave Hill Cemetery.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Committees of Merchants and Board of Trade Yesterday.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the merchants on Wednesday and the standing committee of the Board of Trade met together at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting as to the best plan to carry out the wishes of the merchants for the establishment of a chamber of commerce on a substantial basis. The committee of merchants is composed of Messrs. Julius Dorn, Henry Harper and G. W. McCready; the committee of the Board of Trade of Messrs. George C. Buchanan, Frank P. Smith, John T. Moore, James Trabue, W. B. Hamilton and A. O. Brannin.

A general exchange of views was had on various subjects connected with the proposed organization, such as the propriety of selecting a new location, the amount of the initiation fee and of the annual dues, etc.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the committees should go among the merchants and get as many firms as they could to agree to pay $100 initiation fee and $50 per annum dues, for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce, and meet again at 3½ o'clock this afternoon to report the result of their labors.

If the committeemen press the matter vigorously as they should, the meeting this afternoon will be an important one, as the reports are likely to indicate pretty clearly the prospect of the enterprise.

Adventure of a Blonde Wig.

Two handsome young ladies of aristocratic appearance were standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, waiting for a car. One of the fair damsels was on a shopping expedition, and the other was waiting to see her companion off. The car came up and stopped for the passenger, who turned to her friend to give the usual good-bye kiss, when a scene ensued that terrified the affectionate young lady and startled the beholders in the street. By some means her arms became entangled in the curls of her friend, and, just as she was tearing herself away, down came a huge blonde wig, falling with its mass of rich and shining curls and crimps at the feet of the little dears, and revealing to full view a head of short, dark hair, rolled up in a little knot behind, and arranged to accommodate the deceptive wig. It is needless to add that the unfortunate one fainted on the spot—and here we drop the curtain upon the scene.

POLICE PICKINGS.

Phases of City Life as Revealed in the Police Court.

The court-room yesterday morning presented a scene of unusual interest and animation. It is said of men coming from northern climes that the cold weather has a tendency to sharpen their wits, and it might as truly be said of the various characters and cases in court, that the recent cold snap has had the effect of producing some noticeable changes in the ways of men. Things have taken quite a lively turn in police circles during the last two days.

ARRIVED UP AT A WOMAN.

The drunk and disorderly cases yesterday amounted in all to eight persons, among whom, strange to say, there was but one woman. Her name was Mary Williams. Mary was a tolerably good-looking young Irish woman, well-dressed and represented that she had recently come from Indianapolis, had stopped at a hotel and taken a room for the night, and during the night some man had come to her door and insulted her and tried to enter the room. Afterwards she went into the office with the intention of sitting up there all night, when some one had her arrested and taken to the station. But, unfortunately for Mary's story, it was proven that she was arrested because she got drunk and was disorderly about the house. She begged piteously to be released, but the Judge remembered that a few weeks ago she was before him for indulging in the same conduct, and accordingly imposed a fine of $5. She couldn't pay the fine, and, consequently, went up.

AN APPRENTICE AT A BAD TRADE.

John Drummary, a young fellow who might some day pass for a handsome man if he would not drink, and who seems to be quite a novice in the whisky-soak and dead-beat profession, went into a saloon kept by a woman, called for a drink, got it and then refused to pay for it. Not only this, but he refused to leave the house when ordered away. A few moments later he was led away by the police, and locked up for the night. $5 fine was charged by way of rent for the time he occupied the house against the will of the proprietress.

SALVAGE ON LIFE.

Harrison Amos, a hard-visaged man of color, got drunk on Wednesday night, and lay down on the sidewalk to freeze. The police found him and saved his life, for which the Judge charged him only $5 and costs, which, if he doesn't behave better, is more than his life will be worth to the community.

HE WAS A STRANGER, AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.

Jeff. Godey, a young mulatto stripling from the country, was taken in and done for on Wednesday night in the usual way. He had been working on Gilman's Point, and a day or two since received $40 in wages, $30 of which amount he sent home, coming to the city to "splurge" on the remainder. After wandering about the city for a while, gratifying his curiosity he dropped into an auction-house somewhere up town and purchased a watch, for which he paid $9. This left him with $11, a part of which he put in his pocket-book and dropped the rest loose in his pocket. Soon he fell in company with two colored individuals, one named Dillard Miles, a lad about sixteen years old, and a man named James McGruder. These fellows immediately impressed Godey with the idea that they were very clever fellows, and proposed to accompany him about the city, a proposition that Godey readily accepted. The confidential trio had proceeded but a short distance, however, when they arrived at the door of a saloon kept by a negro named Mayfield. McGruder proposed that they should go inside, and led the way. Soon after going in and warming themselves at the stove, Miles proposed to Godey that they take a drink, to which he consented, the former calling for the drinks, but, being without money, the other had to do the settling. Godey says he only took one drink, and that it was "fixed up" on him, for in a few minutes the liquor began to have a powerful effect, and before he knew it he was stretched at full length on the floor, fast asleep. Miles watched the movements of his new acquaintance until he knew he was sure of his game, and then went for his pockets, relieving them of the pocket-book and loose change, amounting, in all, to $6. The young thief then commenced to cut a big swell, scattering the money around "promiscuous," treating everybody about him to oysters, whisky, cigars, etc. The court might not have objected to Miles making such a dash on his own funds, but couldn't think of forgiving him for doing it with another lad's money, and therefore sent him up to answer at the Circuit Court.

A REQUISITION FOR A FORGER.

The case of George McDonald, alias Sweet, etc., the forger, was continued till Saturday by consent to await the arrival of officers from Pennsylvania, who are on their way to this city, and have gone by way of Frankfort to obtain a requisition from Governor Leslie for the possession of the prisoner, claiming that he is a fugitive from justice in that State.

WIFE-BEATING.

Judge Price said the other day that he would inflict the extreme penalty of the law upon the wife-whippers who may be brought before him hereafter, and that they should remain in the workhouse till their fine was paid. The cold weather and the high price of fuel will render the penalty extremely hard upon the families of such offenders, and many women will probably prefer to suffer brutality in silence than complain and thereby deprive themselves of the help of their husbands. It is strange that modern legislation can devise no better remedy for this evil than the laws at present in force. The judge must punish according to the law, but in doing so the punishment hurts the innocent more than the guilty.

PERSONAL.

Gen. John W. Finnell has resigned the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company.

Hon. W. H. Cheif, Greensburg; James A. Chick, Bewleyville, and John K. Robinson, Campbellsville, are stopping at the National Hotel.

Yesterday the employes in Mr. Dennis Long's pipe foundery, on the wharf, between Preston and Jackson streets, presented to the superintendent, Mr. Dennis Long, Jr., a splendid silver service, beautifully ornamented and appropriately inscribed, consisting of a salver, pitcher, goblets and bowl.

Hon. H. D. McHenry, member of Congress for the Second District; T. S. Pettit, Assistant Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives; J. A. Monday, Assistant Clerk of the Kentucky Senate; W. Howell, Taylor county; D. C. Purdy, Marion county, and S. Genero, business manager of the Wyndham Comedy Company, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

A brilliant wedding took place Wednesday night at the residence of Dr. John Bull, on East Broadway, in which Mr. Morris Satterwhite and Miss Ella Graham, niece of Dr. Bull, were the principal actors. The beautiful marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rivers, in the presence of a large company of the friends of the family. Mr. Ed. Bull and his bride, *nee* Miss Frankie Morton (having returned from their Eastern tour), and many of the best citizens and most beautiful ladies of Louisville were present. A magnificent entertainment was given and the occasion was a brilliant and joyous one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Cal Wagner troupe of minstrels closed its engagement last night to a good house. Mr. Albert Aiken appears this evening in his sensational play of the "Witches of New York," and advertises two other exhibitions—to-morrow evening and Christmas night.

Opera-house.

To-night, in response to the call made upon him, Mr. Emmet has chosen for his benefit. As it is the night generally chosen by the *elite*, and no other fashionable amusement interferes, he will, in all probability, be accorded a large audience. He is eminently worthy of it, and, as it is his last appearance in the city, we trust he will have a hearty farewell.

The Steamboat Interests.

The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle of last evening has the following:

> The steamboatmen assembled this morning at the rooms of the Boatmen's Association, to listen to the report of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., member of the general committee, now about to adjourn at Washington. He submitted a copy of the law recently framed by the sub-committee at Pittsburgh, materially altered by the general committee, which, as stated, had been presented to Congress in its existing state, and referred by that body to the Committee on Commerce. It seems to meet pretty generally the views of the Association, and was accepted by the body.
>
> Mr. Sherlock says a sub-committee waited on Secretary Boutwell, but found that gentleman firmly opposed to any amendment. Indeed, he declined lending his assistance in the matter of a change.
>
> All the members of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Sherlock thinks, are very much in favor of complying with the wishes of steamboatmen. He feels confident that if the matter is attended to with as much zeal as heretofore, the steamboatmen can not fail to be successful. The Boatmen's Committee had two meetings with the Committee on Commerce, and they were both of the most satisfactory character. The steamboatmen explained their reasons for desiring a change, and discussed with the committee the provisions of the old law and those of the amended bill, showing with evident satisfaction to all concerned why the latter should prevail. The committee expressed their willingness to lend the steamboatmen every assistance in their power, stating that the law had been passed through Congress without one dissenting voice, and simply because every member was impressed with the belief that everything was all right. They had endeavored to obtain some information on the subject, but no opposition came from any quarter, hence the readiness with which the bill had been passed through Congress.
>
> Mr. Sherlock further stated that he apprehended no serious antagonism from a single member of Congress, and was sure of the hearty support of a number. It is thought that the Supervising Inspectors have framed their last law, which is in itself illegal, and that no further power will be hereafter extended them than is provided for in the laws of the United States.

☞ The word "bloody" has nothing in itself which can be supposed improper, but it was a favorite epithet of censure in the mouths of a very low class in London, and therefore the reporters, when recording the utterances of that class, had the habit of "gutting" it. And as use is second nature, it came to pass one day that a grand sentence of Sir Robert Peel's appeared in the Times after this ludicrous fashion: "Then the genius of Anarchy arose, and waving her b——y hand," &c., &c. Walter, the editor, summoned the delinquent in haste and wrath, and distributed to him with much energy sundry fragments of the butt end of his mind. "But, sir," pleaded the delinquent, "it's a coarse word, you know." "Yes," growled the proprietor, "It is coarse. If I were to call you a bloody fool it would be coarse, but it would be true."

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Season of Festivities—Arrival of Santa Claus—The Display in the Shops—Things for Big Children and Little Children—A Good Time Coming.

Christmas Presents for Everybody.

If anyone doubts that extensive preparations for the holiday trade have been made by our shopkeepers this year, a visit to the leading establishments where holiday attractions are usually found will remove such doubts. The general display embraces the finest goods the world can produce; but the severely cold weather of the past few days has prevented a general outpouring of the people, and the result is that the merchants are a little discouraged, and (which is all the better for purchasers) ready to sell goods at very low prices. Although the weather has been very cold, a great many people were shopping yesterday and Wednesday, and many of the more attractive stores were crowded with liberal buyers. Old Jack Frost has played a mean trick on us by coating the show-windows over so that we can not see the pretty things that have been placed there for us to look at. It doesn't make much difference, however, to the people while it is so cold, for very few persons would care to stand outside and look in when they can go in and look out and be more comfortable; but then it is provoking to the shopkeepers, who want to display their goods and wares and attract the attention of the passers-by.

Since we can not see what's in the windows of the shops by reason of the frost, our account of what we saw in various places where holiday goods are kept will be all the more useful to those who contemplate making a raid within the next few days. We have to apologize to the children for not having anything to say about candies and other sweet things. There isn't any candy stores in town, and the children will have to get what they want in that line at the corner grocery. We hope to find a candy store before Monday, and if we do the young folks shall hear about it in our next.

About Sewing Machines.

There is hardly a sewing machine made which is not claimed by the manufacturer or agent to be the best in the world, and if persons hope to acquaint themselves with the comparative merits of the different machines by reading the advertisements, they will be disappointed—not that every sewing machine agent publishes lies, but then he exaggerates just enough to try to induce the ladies to call and see the "jump-and-ketchit," or whatever machine he happens to be agent for, hoping when they call to be able to convince them that his is the one they want. Now there is one machine agent in this city who don't exaggerate. It isn't necessary. He simply invites the ladies and gentlemen to "walk into his parlor" and he will exhibit his machine and put it to the test in all kinds of work, explain its simplified machinery, and will generally convince the visitors (and he will do it in the most polite and [illegible] manner) that the Grover & Baker—we mean the *New Grover & Baker Shuttle Machine*—is the kind to adopt as a "member of your family." This improved machine makes a stitch alike on both sides—not the old chain stitch—and possesses all the advantages which experience has shown to be essential to a perfect machine. The purchaser can have a choice of stitch, as the Grover & Baker makes two distinct machines—"Elastic" and "Lock Stitch." They stitch, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, quilt, puff, gather and sew on, ruffle, embroider, fringe, &c., and excel in every style of machine sewing. Ladies are invited to consider the claims of the Grover & Baker before pledging their affections to another machine.

Fine Groceries.

In making up bills of fare for Christmas dinners, it will be necessary to consult a grocer, and, as nothing but the best edibles will be wanted, we recommend Mr. E. H. Vernon as the man to supply our friends in this line. All his goods are fresh and of the best quality, and he has everything that you can call for in his line, and sells at uniform prices. He has the best butter in the city, and will sell any quantity, or engage to deliver a regular supply by the year. The butter made by Mrs. B. B. Groom, of Clark county, Mrs. G. W. Norton, of this county, Mrs. John S. Withrow, of Midway, and others, which is regarded superior to any other brought to this city, is sold exclusively by Mr. Vernon. The mince-meat manufactured by Mrs. Vernon is superior to any in the market, as it contains only the best meats, fruits, &c., and is made especially for Mr. V.'s trade. He has the choicest brands of flour, the finest gunpowder, Japan and Oolong teas, sold for the same prices asked for cheap teas elsewhere; Dean's preserves, put up with granulated sugar and superior to the Shaker brands; apple butter, made of crab cider; canned goods of all kinds, standard brands; best crab cider in the city; cracked wheat, Scotch oat meal and Graham flour, &c., &c. In fact, Mr. Vernon keeps the very best selection of goods and attends promptly to the delivery of all groceries sold to his city customers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Mr. Henry C. Courtney is offering a fine stock of hats, caps, furs, &c., at panic prices. We don't mean by this that Mr. Courtney is panic-stricken, but that the general complaints of scarcity of money have induced him to offer his goods at prices to suit the most impecunious. He has as fine a stock of ladies' and children's furs as has been offered in this market, which he will sell as cheap as any other house can sell the same quality of goods. He is the most fashionable Main-street hatter, and is constantly introducing new styles, which are immediately adopted in the East. The "Alexis," "Grand Duke" and "Dr. Wintersmith" are the raging styles at present, and these are superior to Eastern-made hats. Mr. Courtney's stock embraces all the styles of hats in vogue, sealskin and astrakan turbans, buffalo and wolf robes, etc. Considering the advantages in quality of goods, in reduction of prices, the polite attention of the proprietor and clerks, and the popularity of Mr. C. among the ladies, we don't see how any other fur house can make it pay. We commend Mr. Courtney and his goods to the public, and trust he will receive that encouragement which he deserves.

Fine Cigars and Meerschaum Goods.

Gentlemen, who use the weed, appreciate a box of cigars, or an elegant pipe or holder, or a package of fine smoking tobacco, especially if the gift comes from a lady friend with a sanction to use the same, as highly as anything else that can be had for the same outlay.

Mr. John Homire, at his new store, 153 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, has the best goods in that line in the city: meerschaum, brier, applewood, mahogany and boxwood pipes; El Brillante, La Escepcion, Carolinas, Partagas, and other imported cigars; Nectar, Woodcock, Ambrosia, Mosaroso, Coquette, and other brands of his own manufacture of cigars; Lone Jack, Bob Lee, Virgin, Old Dominion and Durham smoking tobaccos; and as for chewing tobaccos, he has all the best brands in the market: Gravely, Woodcock, Gravely Pancake, Log Cabin, Lester Fig, and Alhambra, Senate, Eagle, and other brands of fine-cut tobaccos. All of these goods are popular among the gentlemen who find Mr. Homire's store, since he removed to Main street, a great convenience, and just the place to get "the best."

The New Hair Store.

In passing out Fourth street, our attention was attracted by the beautiful display of hair and fancy goods in Messrs. Hogan & Co.'s beautiful store, in Parr's Block, between Green and Walnut. We stepped in and looked over the new goods just opened for the holiday trade, consisting of French fancy goods, odor cases, work-boxes, and a full line of Russia leather goods, beautiful fans, and any number of rich fancy goods, all of their own importation. The ladies can find anything they wish in the way of hair goods at this elegant store. A rich head of hair is an ornament to any lady, and the same can be had from Hogan's large stock. Beautiful long curls, in all shades from the purest blonde to the richest brunette. We think the ladies would do well to look over their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are sure they can be suited.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

The stock of watches, jewelry and silverware offered by Mr. Wm. Kendrick is better than he has offered at any former time, and he is selling at fair prices. His goods are principally of the finer grades, and every article is warranted. In these days of humbugs there is something in having the guarantee of a responsible person that articles costing considerable sums of money are genuine. Persons who are not judges of precious metals risk a good deal in buying cheap goods of irresponsible parties. They will run no risk in dealing with Mr. Kendrick. He has a large stock of solid silver sets which are worthy of attention, and his watches and jewelry are really what they appear to be, the best quality of goods. He has a stock of fine music-boxes suitable for presents. Put Mr. Kendrick's store on your "call list."

W. Scott Glore.

As we have already stated, Mr. Glore has about the finest display of fancy goods in town, and if any one wishes to see a real holiday assortment they will miss it if they forget to call at Scott Glore's. He has a fine line of work-boxes, writing desks and fancy goods; bronze paper weights, ink stands and cigar stands; and, in short, the finest and largest stock of fancy goods to be found in the city. The fine papeteries, containing the best quality of paper and envelopes; will make elegant handkerchief boxes when emptied. A large lot of splendid portfolios and juveniles will be closed out at and below cost. He has fine Russian-leather pocket-books, portmonnaies and work cases, lovely life-like wax dolls, pictures, views, toy books and general variety of holiday goods, and wants to sell them.

The Royal Dollar Palace.

At the Dollar store, Fourth street, near Jefferson, they have a more complete stock, better goods, and are offering greater inducements than ever before. They have goods for $1 which will cost $5 in any other house in town, having a large stock which must be closed out. They have all kinds of toys and musical things and many useful articles including gent's furnishing goods, ladies' French kid gloves, corsets, velvet hats, lace collars canvas slippers, towels, and numberless articles worth many times what they will cost. Just go in and see.

Wolf & Durringer.

The great sensation caused by the splendid goods and low prices at Wolf & Durringer's has not abated in the slightest. They have done an extensive business this week and thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been carried away, and yet the display is as brilliant as ever, for nearly every article sold is duplicated from the vaults. The attraction yesterday was their magnificent ice sets, of which they have several new styles. But there is only one way to learn what they have, and that is to go and see and examine for one's self.

C. T. Dearing.

Mr. Dearing, the popular, enterprising and successful Third street book-merchant, has, within a few years, built up an immense business, at his old stand, 109 Third street, and now has a branch house, on the northwest corner of Third and Jefferson, besides carrying on a large printing and binding establishment, in connection with his old house. Mr. Dearing has a fine stock of books suitable for holiday presents, including juveniles in great variety, all the standard poetical works and novels, and a general assortment of books, work-boxes, writing desks, gold pens, pocket-books, &c., at both of his stores, from which purchases may be made at reasonable prices.

The Prince of Wales.

Not the sick P. of W. or any other man,
But the style of a hat that is pop-
Ular now, is what we mean—which,
Like some "odder dinks you may found" at
Chorus—Lewis & Lucas'.

The ladies must know that Messrs. Lewis
& Lucas sell real mink furs at 15 dol-
Lars and upwards. Genuine Hudson
Bay sables $35 and upwards, and

Other furs at correspondingly low pri-
Ces. All the holiday hats for
Men and boys, and the "leedle poys
Needn't don't mind for de bear von't pite."
Chorus—Lewis & Lucas, 190 Fourth.

Kirtland & Blanchard.

The large new stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods now on hand at Messrs. K. & B.'s, 123 Fourth street, near Jefferson, and 121 Jefferson, near Fourth, will be sold at very low figures preparatory to enlarging the store and making room for the spring goods. Mr. Kirtland resides in New York, and makes weekly shipments, buying at low figures, and they can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in town. They have a stock of goods especially adapted to the holidays. You never saw such fine robe de chambres, and such piles of clothing, and such a general assortment of furnishing goods at such prices. Read that sign!

Davidson Bros. & Co., 162 Main St.,

have probably the most complete stock of books to be found in any of our bookstores. They seem to understand what is wanted about Christmas times, and lay in their stock accordingly. Their extensive stock of juvenile books are spread out upon the counters in the most inviting manner, and parents and Sabbath-school teachers must be very fastidious if they can not supply all their wants from such a variety of books. These gentlemen keep a large assortment of fine gift books, and their stock of English books is very large and well selected. We would advise our readers, one and all, to visit Davidson Bros. & Co's bookstore.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The ladies, or gentlemen, who are going to surprise lady friends by presenting them with a sewing machine next Monday, are invited to call at 164 Fourth street, without further notice. Mr. Kennedy has a large stock of "Singers," and thinks he can convince any one that his machine is the best. More than half a million of families are happy in the possession of the machine to-day. They always give satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy warrants his machines always, and gives instructions free. He will have half a dozen horses and wagons on hand Christmas to deliver machine presents.

OUR LAWS.

The Failures of the Present Grand Jury System.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Prompted by my feelings to a sense of my duty as a citizen, I deem it incumbent on me to address you, and should you consider the views herein expressed worthy of a place in your widely-circulated paper, a publication of them may cause some to think on the subject of the administration of our laws who never heretofore bestowed on it a thought. The lawyers may do much to introduce reform, and I trust that important results beneficial to the community may follow their deliberations, although I consider that some of the most important matters have been entirely overlooked in their deliberations. The jury system, that monstrosity yclept the grand inquest or jury—why it should be designated by such a title I am at a loss to imagine, as, after years of experience, I have yet to learn of a single case where that useless fungus has ever failed to find a true bill, even against the weight of ex parte evidence, when instructed to do so by the prosecuting attorney, who is their legal adviser. The whole jury system is a farce as at present operated, and under its working the acquittal of the innocent is as uncertain, or more so, than the conviction of the guilty. We often hear of the great uncertainty of the law, &c., &c. Whereas the uncertainty only exists in the lawyers and juror's and although the supreme law says no person shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offenses, yet under the present system the accused is often tried twice; first in open court and again in the jury room. It is a well-admitted and established fact that many of the jurors after hearing the evidence in open court consider it insufficient to convict. But after being subjected to a night's confinement in a not always comfortable room, separated from their families, the jury come into court with a verdict. Now, why is it so? The answer is obvious. Some smart talker, in the absence of the accused, argues the case over again, and persuades the dissenting party or parties that the oral testimony which he or they heard in open court, and considered insufficient to convict, according to their several oaths, is amply sufficient to acquit or convict when taken at second-hand from the lip of the smart-talking juror. Thus ignoring the great principle (as laid down in Judge Hackett's charge in the case of Mulligan vs. the People in New York, and Judge Lyons' charge in the case of the People vs. Ranson, in Richmond, Va.,) viz.: *That* the testimony must not only be sufficient to convict, but must also preclude the possibility of the accused's innocence.

Our criminal laws certainly need revision and correction, and the penalty on conviction for crime should be regulated by the court according to the time the jury requires to argue or reason themselves into the belief of a prisoner's guilt. Say, for example (unless mitigating circumstances be shown), when the jury agrees in court, and without leaving their seats, full penalty, and afterward graduate the punishment according to the time necessary to convince obstinate jurors that they were unfit to form an opinion in the jury-box, but must wait until persuaded into acquiescence with the majority in the jury-room.

I make these suggestions because persons in confinement can not properly prepare for defense, particularly if poor and friendless, and are placed at a disadvantage by not knowing the evidence to be adduced against them, and, in many instances, are arraigned, tried and sentenced within a week after arrest.

Therefore, to place the accused on equality with the State on a trial for felony, justice, if administered impartially, should provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses for the defense, and for their payment in the same manner as for the State.

F. CITIZEN.

Louisville, Dec. 21, 1872.

WEATHER REPORT.

Louisville, Dec. 21, 1871—11 P. M.
War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.
[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs	Ther. deg	Change in last 24 hrs	Dir'n of wd	Force of wd	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.39	x.02	32	x. 4	0	c	Clo'dy
Baltimore	30.57	x.09	13	x. 6	N.E	g	Clo'dy
Boston	30.55	x.20	-2	-12	N.W	f	Clear.
Buffalo	30.27	-01	8	x. 8	S.W.	f	Hazy.
Cairo	30.17	-05	22	x. 9	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Charleston	30.29	-02	36	x. 1	N.	f	Fair.
Chicago	30.20	x.05	15	x.20	S.	f	Lt.s'w
Cincinnati	30.34	-02	19	x.15	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.14	x.08	21	x.20	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.88	-01	52	x.14	S.	l	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.20	-02	15	x.17	S.E.	g	Clo'dy
Key West	30.16	x.07	66	0	E.	f	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.00	x.07	27	x.17	E.	g	Hazy.
Louisville	30.23	-02	20	x.19	S.E.	l	H.s'w.
Memphis	30.11	-03	29	x. 6	S.E.	f	Clo'dy
Mobile	30.20	x.03	43	x.19	0	c	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.23	-02	28	x.15	S.E.	l	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.06	-03	52	x.12	E.	f	Clo'dy
New York	30.63	x.15	6	x. 1	W.	f	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.57	x.07	18	x. 7	N.E.	g	Clo'dy
Omaha, Neb.	29.86	-14	22	x 18	0	c	Clo'dy
Pittsburgh	30.47	0	5	x. 7	N.E.	l	Fair.
Portland, Me	30.53	x.21	-9	-19	S.W.	f	Clear.
Punta Rassa	30.17	-02	62	x. 3	E.	g	Fair.
Savannah	30.34	x.02	36	x. 4	N.E.	l	Clo'dy
Shreveport	29.86	-07	46	x.11	E.	f	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.06	-09	19	x. 7	S.E.	f	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.15	x.14	8	-5	N.	g	Hazy.
Wilmington	30.44	-02	27	-8	N.E.	g	Clo'dy
Jacksonv, Fa	30.28	x.02	46	x. 8	N.E.	f	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.02	-10	48	x.17	S.E.	f	Clo'dy

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Explanation—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

Abbreviations in "State of Weather"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Dec. 21, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundredths	State of the Weather
7 A.M.	30.366	x.023	8	-7½	N.E.	g	0.00	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.278	-088	19	x. 4½	S.E.	f	....	Clo'dy
4 P.M.	30.253	-025	20	x. 6	S.E.	f	....	Clo'dy
9 P.M.	30.249	-004	20½	x. 5½	S.E.	l	....	Lt. sn.
11 P.M.	30.226	-023	20	x. 9	S.E.	f	....	Hvy s.

Note.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.
Observer's office in Custom-house.

War Department,
Office of Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise to-night in New England with falling temperature, and falling barometer prevail on Friday very generally east of Mississippi, with cloudy weather and snow west of Apalachian range. Easterly winds increase on South Atlantic coast, with threatening weather and rain. Southeast winds with rain on Gulf coast. The lowest barometer move northwestward over Iowa and Missouri. Cloudy weather extend over the Middle and Eastern States with southwesterly winds by Friday afternoon. Area lowest temperature pass northeast into New Brunswick. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Atlantic coast to-night.

Weld & Co., of Boston, charged with evading the custom laws, have agreed to allow their books to be inspected and to settle on a basis of their data.

SEVEN THOUSAND SINNERS.

Impressive Spectacle in Father Farrelly's Church.

[From the New York Sun, Dec. 19.]

Last night was the closing night of the Mission which has been going on during the past four weeks, under the direction of Father Gross, in St. Joseph's Church in James street, of which the Rev. Father Farrelly is pastor. Such a jam could probably never be seen in any other place than a Roman Catholic Church, or under any other circumstances.

The entire body of the church was a mass of heads, curving downward where the pews were and upward above the aisles; the immense galleries were mosaicked with them; the gallery stairs overflowed with humanity; the window sills held all they could bear. Men's bodies were mortised into the undulations of other men's bodies from the threshold to the rails of the sanctuary; they were crushed up against the walls all around and streamed out through the street doors and through the open doors of the vestry on both sides of the altar. Not an inch of room was to spare anywhere; not another man could by any possibility effect an entrance.

No women were admitted, though many gathered on the dirty sidewalk outside, and waited there patiently during the services. Perhaps they had accompanied a reluctant brother or husband or lover. The men inside must have numbered nearly seven thousand. Each of those seven thousand faces—faces of old men, of young men, of wealthy men, of laborers, of the intelligent and of the ignorant mingled together—wore an expression of grave, earnest enthusiasm which was infectious. All were turned toward the altar. Here and there a long white candle sticking up between the heads told of the ceremony which was coming.

THE ALTAR DECORATIONS.

The church is elaborately frescoed and ornamented throughout, but the altar was magnificent last night with tapers, and gas jets, and flowers in the form of crosses, and wreathes, and other beautiful devices. The tabernacle was arched on three sides with two rows of gas jets, large and small. In front of it, in letters of fire, appeared the word

JESUS,

surmounted by a cross of fire. Another and larger cross of fire blazed above it beneath the fine fresco representing the Crucifixion. On the right side of the altar a dais upheld a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Its many steps were covered with flowers and lighted candelabra.

From the galleries, all around, hanging bunches of gas jets shed a dim light on the scene. The effect was very imposing.

The services began by saying the rosary. All in the pews knelt down; the others could not move. One of the Dominican Fathers, in black gown and broad white collar, gave it out and the entire congregation answered in a voice like the roll of distant thunder. Then a choir of children sang a hymn, and Father Gross mounted the altar steps and delivered an eloquent sermon from the text: "No man can serve two masters."

FATHER GROSS' SERMON.

He said that they had all become converted and forsaken their evil ways, but they must continue in their good resolutions henceforth. God had sent his ministers to plead with them, but the devil had also his visible ministers on earth ever ready to seize upon their souls. These were in the rum-shop and in the bad house. Some of them wrote books, like Renan, who in his "Life of Jesus," had uttered a blasphemy which devils would not dare to utter; he had hinted that Christ had been too free with bad women. The Fourth ward was especially full of them. The devil held out promises of pleasure, but his promises were cheats and lies. Look at the drunkard's home, at his empty purse, at his ragged wife and his dirty, uneducated children. Where is his pleasure? The occasions of sin must be avoided. The rum-shops and bad-houses must never be entered again. The sacraments must be approached often. The greatest enemies of the Catholic Church are the infidel sons of Catholic parents. That they are infidels is the fault of their fathers. Women are generally attentive to their religious duties, but the men neglect them. The son wishing to be manly, imitates his father. The father goes to the rum-shop and the son goes there too. Fathers will be held responsible for loss of their son's souls. Therefore the mature men, most of them already fathers, who composed his audience, must promise to attend to their religious duties regularly, and give good example to their children. They were about to renew their baptismal vows. At the solemn moment of their baptism, holding a lighted taper in their hand, they had promised through their sponsors to renounce the devil and all his works and pomps. This they were about to do again, but they must intend to keep their promise. They must not

TELL A LIE TO JESUS CHRIST.

The preacher continued at great length in this strain, urging his hearers to be good and honest men. He drew a forcible picture of the death-bed of a sinner on one hand and of a just man on the other, and proved that even on this earth the good are truly the happiest. He was listened to with the greatest attention and in the most profound silence through out.

At length he called upon the congregation to hold up their candles, that he might bless them. Then there was a surging of that vast mass, a shuffling of paper wrappings, and 7,000 white candles stood relieved against the sea of heads. Every man was standing. Putting on his stole, Father Gross read some prayers from a small book, and made the sign of the cross with his hand toward the audience. "Light your candles," was the next order. Instantly the cracking of 7,000 matches was followed by 7,000 small puffs of smoke, and 7,000 twinkling lights brightened up the edifice with the brilliancy of day, bringing out the characteristics of each head into startling prominence. The silence was oppressive. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Father Gross then stepped forward. "Do you renounce the devil?" he said. "Answer 'Yes!'"

There came a response of thunder that fairly shook the rafters—

"YES!"

It was as if but one voice had spoken, and then there was instantly silence as profound as the grave.

"Do you renounce all his works and his pomps? Answer 'I do.'"

"I do!" burst forth again like the explosion of a heavy piece of artillery.

"Will you faithfully keep the promise you have just made, and henceforward endeavor to be good and honest men? Answer 'I will.'"

"I will!" shouted the congregation with a vehemence that startled the echoes.

"Will you here, in the presence of Almighty God," and Father Gross turned half round and raised his feeble arm reverently to the altar, "promise to avoid the occasions of sin in future; to keep out of the rum shops and bad houses? Answer 'I will!'"

"I will!" thundered the 7,000.

"Will you furthermore promise to approach the sacraments at least three or four times a year, and to say your prayers regularly? Answer, 'I will!'"

"I will!" The tones were unmistakably earnest and sincere.

"Now put out your candles."

THE 7,000 LIGHTS WENT OUT,

and the church was filled with smoke, which contrasted strongly with the brilliancy of a moment before.

Then taking off his stole, Father Gross continued his address. He said that every candle was blessed, and advised his hearers to preserve the remnants, that every time they looked upon them they might be reminded of the oaths they had just taken. He thanked the congregation for their zeal and attention during the mission, and Father Farrelly for his kindness to him and his associates. Then craving their forgiveness if he had given any offense at any time, he blessed them, their children, their houses, and everything belonging to them. Then he gave them the Papal blessing, everybody kneeling and saying five Paters and Aves, in order to gain the plenary indulgence. This was a very impressive ceremony, the reverend father having his stole on, and making the sign of the cross with a crucifix. The services concluded with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A Traveling Sidewalk is the latest and most curious of the various devices for securing rapid transit which have been called forth by the imperative demand in large cities for some means of traveling quickly from point to point. The inventor of this novel design is Albert Spear, and his plan contemplates a moving sidewalk, which shall be in perpetual motion, carrying pedestrians at the rate of 10 miles an hour, a speed which they can increase by their whole power of independent locomotion. It is proposed to have a series of pillars along the outer verge of the curbstones rising to the hight of the second story of ordinary buildings. The space betwen the tops of these pillars and the buildings adjacent is to be a sidewalk, one half of which is to be movable and the other half stationary. This is to be reached at every corner by a stairway. On the inner or stationary walk pedestrains can pass back and forth at their leisure, entering the stores and offices, which might then occupy the second story of the building, and be entered immediately from the street. The other half of the walk, made of a sort of lattice work and moving on small trucks which are beneath the surface and altogether concealed from view, is to be propelled at the rate of 10 miles an hour by engines beneath the surface of the ground at such intervals as may be necessary to secure the requisite power. The sidewalk is to be moved by friction rollers, worked upon by shafts which pass up through the upright pillars and on one side of the street passes up, and on the other side down, continually, night and day. On this moving roadway pedestrians may stand or occupy the numerous chairs and settees provided, and be traveling toward their destination at the rate of 10 miles an hour, or, if so inclined, can walk at full speed in the same direction, thereby adding four or five miles an hour to their rate of progress. The most ingenious part of the whole contrivance is the device for getting on and off this moving pathway. The pedestrian mounts to the stationary walk, and then, if he were to step from this to the moving one, he would of course be suddenly floored. To prevent such a catastrophe there is a series of seats ingeniously contrived to move partly on the stationary walk. These are stopped by applying a brake, which releases them from the moving platform and allows them to run on their own trucks on the stationary one, where they are readily stopped. The passenger takes his seat, the conductor takes his fare, the brake, is reversed, and immediately the seat moves on, and the traveler can then leave it without the risk of breaking his neck. It is said that several competent engineers have examined into this curious and novel plan, and pronounce it entirely feasible and far less expensive than any that has been broached before for carrying citizens rapidly up and down town, or back and forth between distant points. The machinery will work with very little noise, and that will be continuous and therefore scarcely noticable; there will be no danger of accident, and the contrivance can be put up in any street, long or short, where it may be required. It is said that an attempt is to be made very soon in New York to demonstrate the feasibility of this scheme, probably on Chambers street, from Pavonia ferry to Broadway. Whether it prove successful or not, the project is very curious and ingenious, and will therefore attract no small degree of attention.

CITY FEATURES.

Fine Christmas Meats, &c.

Ben. Melter, corner Third and Breckinridge streets, has again supplied his market with everything necessary for a first-rate Christmas dinner, such as the fattest and juiciest beef ever seen in this market, veal, lamb, pork, buffalo meat, venison, game, turkeys, chickens, ducks, oysters, fish, &c. His friends and customers are especially invited to call and judge for themselves. Mr. Melter will also begin cutting up that immense cheese (weighing 500 pounds), said to be the finest cheese ever sold in this market, and which was made expressly for him for the holidays. In wishing his friends and customers a "Merry Christmas," Mr. Melter takes this opportunity for thanking them, one and all, for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore, and respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Coal.

We are now fully prepared to supply the Daviess county (Indiana) coal to our regular customers at 20 cents per bushel of 76 lbs, and will bind ourselves to deliver to them, any time during the year, at prices not to exceed 20 cents per bushel. On yearly contracts, we will make favorable rates to manufacturers. By calling at our office, parties can see copy of contracts and prices. We are sorry for any delays heretofore made, which was not our fault, but the failure on the part of some of the contracting parties in signing contracts made and entered into by us on the 14th of December, 1871. The coal will now come daily and regularly. Respectfully, J. Allen Porter & Co., No. 165 West Jefferson street.

☞ S. G. Henry & Co., in announcing the sale of high-class oil paintings at Weisiger Hall Central Skating Rink, feel fully warranted in stating that it is undoubtedly the finest collection that has ever been offered at auction in our city. See advertisement.

☞ Golladay's Fifty-fourth Drawing takes place Christmas night. Remember the old proverb, "Procrastination is the thief of time;" therefore do not delay purchasing your tickets. Go to Scott Glore's, or send your orders to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

Holiday Goods at N. Sid. Platt's.

Spring-wrist Gloves (otter tips);
Fur, Silk, and Wool Wristlets;
Elegant Scarfs and Ties;
Windsor Cravats and Rings;
Canes, ivory and silver heads;
Silk Umbrellas with silver name-plates;
Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs;
Sleeve-buttons, Scarf-pins, Spiral Studs.

No More Scratching Matches on the Wall—No More Upsetting Matches in the Dark.

The only remedy for this great evil is Brown's patent match-vase, which is sold by J. Dolfinger & Co., Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, and by Magill Bros., on Fourth street, near Central Market.

The New "Shield" Bosom,

as made by Platt, is designed to supersede all other styles—does not split or break, and will fit better and wear better than any other bosom made. 64 Fourth street.

Christmas Presents.

Family Bibles, Juvenile Books, Prayer-books, Pen-knives, Musical Albums, Dictionaries, Portemonnaies, Games, Gold Pens, Toy Books, Diaries for 1872, etc., etc. A large and complete assortment at Bradley & Gilbert's, corner Third and Green, opposite custom-house.

The "English Lasting" Underwear,

warm as wool, does not shrink, and sold at one-fifth the price of silk, at N. Sid. Platt's, No. 64 Fourth street.

Benefit Tendered to J. K. Emmet.

Louisville, Dec. 18, 1871.

Mr. J. K. Emmet:

Dear Sir—Appreciating your social qualities as a gentleman, and your talents as a delineator of the finer points of human nature, as well as the ridiculous, we, your friends, would offer you a compliment, and would like you to designate the evening we can meet you in propria personæ at the Opera-house. Respectfully,

Wm. Johnson,	C. H. Clifton,
Jos. Hecht,	S. S. Nicholas,
John Buck,	J. C. Johnston,
John Burks,	J. A. Zanone,
H. Clay Meriwether,	Chas. L. Guepner,
German & Bro.,	I. H. Hornsby,
H. H. Littell,	I. Henderson,
Al. Bourlier & Bro.,	A. J. Polk,
A. Ellison, and many others.	

Galt House, Dec. 20, 1871.

Wm. Johnston, C. H. Clifton, and others:

Gentlemen—In response to your very flattering consideration by tendering me a complimentary benefit, I would respectfully designate next Friday evening, the 22d instant, upon which occasion I will appear in my new character of "Carl, the Musician."

Gratefully appreciating the compliment, I remain ever yours, J. K. EMMET.

Red and White Beaver Underwear,

the warmest ever made—does not shrink, and will wear for a lifetime. Made to order by Platt, 64 Fourth street.

Grand Display of Holiday Books.

Go to Davidson Bros. & Co., 162 Main street, where you will find the most complete assortment of holiday books ever brought to this market.

☞ Platt makes the celebrated "Vosburg Fleeced Flannel" Underwear.

Delay Not.

Convulsions, wind colic, and griping in the bowels of infants cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ English Walking-gloves (two buttons) at Platt's.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

Frankfort, Dec. 21, 1871.—Edrington vs. Edrington, Taylor; affirmed.

Webster vs. Gaddie, Taylor; reversed.

Spalding's ex'r vs. Spalding, Marion; reversed.

Berry vs. Berry et al., Taylor; affirmed.

Sims, &c., vs. Bennett, &c., Mercer; affirmed.

Taylor vs. Duvall et ux., Nelson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Collier vs. Bradford, Bracken;

Hill vs. Morris, &c., Kenton; affirmed as delay cases.

Daniels' devisees vs. Daniels, Montgomery; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Gartin, &c., vs. Tucker, Sr., adm'r, Marion; petition for rehearing filed.

McNees vs. Thompson, Harrison; revived against David A. Givens, administrator of Wm. Thompson.

Crabb, assignee, &c., vs. Larkin, &c., Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal, and response to said motion filed by appellant.

Crabb et al. vs. Millet, &c., Fulton; reply to response of appellee filed.

Johnson vs. Howell, Larue;

Mosby, assignee, &c., vs. Howell, Larue;

Nevitt's adm'r vs. Chandoin, Larue; submitted on briefs.

Buckman vs. Clarkson's adm'r, Washington; argued by L. R. Thurman, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, Night.—The weather is still intensely cold, and the river frozen over at the point, which has not occurred for seven years.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 21, Noon.—Thermometer 14 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock this morning; clear and calm.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Dec. 21.—River closed here this morning at twenty minutes past ten. Several have crossed on the ice. Thermometer at 7 A. M. 10 degrees below zero; to-night 6 degrees; cloudy and prospect of snow.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, Noon.—River risen 19 inches, with 6 feet 9 inches in the channel. The rise is caused by a gorge below the city. The river is full of ice, and no boat can run. Thermometer 4 deg. above zero; was 3 below early this forenoon.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, Night.—River frozen over at the foot of Broadway, Central avenue and Fifth street, and rising, supposed from the influence of gorges. Weather moderated somewhat; cloudy.

Evansville, Dec. 21, Night.—River closed with ice at 5 A. M. Clear and cold till noon. Mercury 4 at 6 A. M. Now cloudy. Mercury 20. Signs of snow. River swelling from effect of gorge below. No arrivals since 10:30 last night.

Nashville, Dec. 21, Night.—The river has fallen 15 inches on Harpeth shoals, and weather cloudy and cold.

Cairo, Dec. 21, Noon—Arrived, Emilie Barge, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Departed, Emma Floyd, Cincinnati, 8 P. M.; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 9; St. Joseph, Memphis, 10. Ohio covered with thin ice. Clear and cold.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Armadillo, from New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis, 4. Departed—Belfast, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans, 4. River fallen one inch. Snowing since 1 P. M. Cold.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—none. River about stationary. Weather moderated a good deal, but navigation is practically suspended on account of low water.

Memphis, Dec. 21, Night.—Cloudy and cold. There has been a slight fall of snow, and the river has fallen two inches. Arrived—Lawrence, Evansville. Departed—Kate Kinney, Louisville; Strader and Belle Memphis, Cairo.

Little Rock, Dec. 21.—Weather cloudy and very cold; slight snow this evening. Departed—Ft. Gibson, above.

Vicksburg, Dec. 21, Night.—Down: Kellogg and barges, 4 A. M.; Arkansas, 9; Sabine, 11. Up: Governor Allen, 11, last night. Boats up to-day: Julia, 6 P. M.; Belle, St. Louis, 7. Weather cool and clear. River falling.

New Orleans, Dec. 21, Night.—Arrived—Andes, Kate Putnam, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas. Departed—City of Cairo, John F. Tolle, St. Louis; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, Dec. 21.—Flour is scarce and firmer; superfine $7 25; double extra $7 75; triple extra $8@8 25. Corn is scarce and firmer at 67½@81. Oats and Bran are unchanged. Hay, the market is quiet; prime $33; choice $35. Mess pork is dull and offering at $14 75. Bacon, the market is dull; shoulders and clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams, sugar-cured 15@15½c. Lard is quiet; tierce 9½@9¾c; keg 10½@10¾c. Sugar, the market is dull and prices are easier; inferior 6½@6¾c; common to good common 7@7¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8½c; prime 9@9¾c. Molasses in good demand and the better grades are firmer: inferior 30@30c; common 31@34c; fair 35@39c; prime 40@46c; strictly prime to choice 47@50c. Whisky and Coffee are unchanged. Sterling exchange 118½; sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 109¾.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 21.—Clear and the coldest weather of the season favors trade. Some Buffalo meat is arriving from Kansas, with dressed beef and pork from Chicago, and the market is well supplied with game and poultry. There were 800 head of Cattle to-day, many of them late in getting in, and 64 cars are looked for to-night; buyers hold back for the late arrivals, making very little trade, but at rather better prices for good stock; some 6 cwt Texans sold at 8c; 8 cars of 7¼ cwt Illinois at 11¼c, with some of 7½ cwt at 11¾c. Sheep, the arrivals were 4,800 head, but were too late in for much trade; prices are unchanged; 2 cars of Kentucky, 130 lbs, at 7¼c; a car of 135 lbs at 8c; a car of 84 lbs Michigan at 5 9-16c. Hogs came in too late for much trade, 7,500 head arriving in the afternoon; live are worth 4¾@5c; 1 car selling at 5c; city dressed 5¾@6¼c; Western dressed 5¾@5⅞c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo, Dec. 21.—Cattle, the receipts were 8 cars, making the supply 100 cars, being 116 cars less than last week; the market is firm, with not enough stock for the demand; sales of 158 head of Illinois steers, 953 to 1,153 lbs, at $4 70@5 12½; 20 head of Michigan, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400 head; the market is steady and firmer, and all the offerings sold; sales of 580 head of Michigan, 80 to 85 lbs, at $4 62½@5; 300 head of Ohio, 77 lbs, at $5; 500 head of Canada, 108 to 139 lbs, at $5 25@6; 180 head of Canada lambs, 90 lbs, at $7. Hogs, receipts 4,400 head; the market is fairly active at $4 25@4 50 for medium to good and $4 60 for choice.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.—Cattle, the market is inactive; very best on sale to-day $5 50@6 50; first quality $5@5 50; medium $3 87½@5; inferior and ordinary $3@3 87½; receipts 1,506 head; sales 1,298 head. Hogs are in fair demand and the supply is good; we quote at 6¼@6¾c net; receipts 7,663 head. Sheep are in light supply; good sheep are brisk but common are slow; we quote at 5@6½c; receipts 1,198 head.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 21.—Cattle, the arrivals are fair; best $5 75@6; good to prime $4 75@5 25; common $4@4 50. Sheep, the arrivals are fair; extra 100 lbs sheep $6@6 25; good to prime $5 25@5 60; common $3 50@4. Hogs, the arrivals are fair; Philadelphia $4 80; Yorkers $4 30@4 35.

Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firmer; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 18⅛@18¼c; low middling 18⅞@19⅛c; middling 19⅜@19½c; receipts, gross 5,968 bales; exports to New York 311 bales; stock 148,535 bales.

Mobile, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 19c; net receipts 2,378 bales; exports coastwise 709 bales; sales 2,500 bales.

Galveston, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 17¾c; net receipts 1,875 bales; exports coastwise 745 bales; sales 215 bales; stock 38,455 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 19c; net receipts 2,738 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 20,530 bales.

Savannah, Dec. 21.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling 18¾@19c; exports to Havre 3,120 bales, to Barcelona 1,572 bales, to Amsterdam 2,131 and coastwise 1,582 bales; sales 2,130 bales: stock 71,726 bales.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT!

The majority of the sensible and sentimental folk of our city gratified their respective tastes yesterday at the auction of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Lithos, Photos, &c., which lasted all day, until 10 P. M., at the Fine Arts Gallery of Messrs. Hegan Bros. Every possible taste was gratified. Thousands of Pictures were sold. Picture agents from the East and Europe need not visit Louisville for many a year, as nearly every habitation from the mansion to the hamlet has been supplied. The auctioneer's powers of endurance were exhausted at 45 minutes to 11 P. M., and he dismissed the admiring crowd with the welcome announcement that the

Last Though Not Least

Of the valuable Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., will be closed out on Saturday, Dec. 23, at auction, commencing at 10 A. M., and lasting until 10 P. M., unless all should be sold before that hour. The finest of the Oil Paintings, and a great many of the choicest new Chromos, are still on hand. All who desire to secure bargains such as are never offered at auction would do well to visit the Art Gallery to-day and examine what will be offered to-morrow. Those who can afford to buy fine Oil Paintings should not allow them to be sacrificed, and those who cannot afford it can procure the choicest gems of Chromo-Lithography for almost nothing. 138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Gallery warm. Seats provided.

PICTURES!

Elegant Oil Paintings, Chromos, Photos, Lithos, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

AT HEGAN BROS.' GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

138 Main St., bet. 4th & 5th.

SALE SATURDAY 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LAST DAY.

Closing Scene of the Novelty in Louisville.

REMOVAL.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERS' MATERIAL,

Removed to No. 315 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

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BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy, in the matter of C. REEVES. Petition for final discharge filed December 19, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of C. Reeves, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. Clark, Esq. Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. de22 F2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of S. H. HARRISON. Petition for final discharge filed Dec. 19, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of S. H. Dickinson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. Clark, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. de22 F2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO., bankrupts. Petition for dividend meeting filed December 21, 1871. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 4th day of January A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. Stephen E. Jones, Assignee. de22 F2

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Corner Fourth and Main.

Closing-out Sale of Skates. Most desirable remnants of goods, viz: Shirley's New York Club. After which will be sold a large variety of good Furniture and Carpets.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

For Three Days Only.

A Fine and Elegant Assortment of English, French, German, and American Oil Chromos will be offered at public sale

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and every evening at 3½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock until the entire stock is sold.

We invite your special attention to the finest collection that has ever been offered to our citizens, and can be seen on exhibition at room 109 West Market, between Third and Fourth.

de21 d2* J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

BY WHARTON & CO.

A No. 1 Stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Italian Goods, &c., &c., at Auction, on Friday, Dec. 22d, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 184 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

ON Friday morning, December 22d, 1871, we will sell, as above, the stock in full of a first-class grocery store. This stock consists of fine imported Wines and Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soap (fancy), Sirops, Molasses, Tubs, Brooms, Jellies, Pickles, Platform Scales, Fixtures, of latest pattern, and everything pertaining to a first-class grocery. Sale to commence positively at 10 o'clock and to continue until all is sold. WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

de17 SuTuTh&F

GIN AND WHISKIES

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 22, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the warehouse of the Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., one cask fine old Holland Gin, also some fine old whiskies.

de20 dtd WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

50 Barrels 5-year-old Bourbon at Auction.

Attention, Grocery & Saloon-keepers

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, Friday, Dec. 22d, 1871, 50 barrels of 5-year-old pure copper Whisky, made by H. Fort, December, 1866. The above will be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—sixty and ninety days, with interest, at 6 per cent., with approved security. Any one wishing a fine article of old Bourbon should be present on day of sale. Sale to take place at Warehouse of Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

de19 dts WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

Fine Wines at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 22d, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, at the warehouse of Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co., corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, a lot of fine Wines, Claret, Burgundy, Rhine Wine, Port, &c.

de19 dts WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Elegant Oil Paintings,

By Home and Foreign Artists

(Free Exhibition until Sale),

AT AUCTION

At Weisiger Hall, Central Skating Rink.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 3 o'clock, and continuing each day at same hours, will be sold, by catalogue, a choice and valuable collection of 150 Oil Paintings, selected with great care on the most favorable occasions, and which will be found particularly attractive to the art public. The works will be relied upon as genuine and the best efforts of the several artists, embracing some fine copies of celebrated paintings by old masters now in the different galleries of Europe. The entire collection will be on exhibition on Saturday, 23d, and Monday, 25th, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Descriptive catalogues furnished visitors at the hall. The paintings are mounted in elegant gold gilt frames. Our citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to attend the exhibition and sale.

de22 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Market-House at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell the Market-house situated on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, containing eight stalls; lot 35x200 feet. de14 dts RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Wilder and others against W. G. Sahfras. In Chancery, Nos. 24,930, 24,917, 24,921.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 4 months, the property attached in these cases, to-wit:

A leasehold on house No. 740 Portland avenue, between Twenty-sixth street and Fifth cross street, in Louisville, Ky., and the stock of drugs and other goods and fixtures of store in said house. The sale will be made on the premises.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
I. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de18 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.

GEN. BUELL..........Capt. David.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. Hildreth.

EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.

GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. Whitten.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. Dufour.

[Sunday one boat—8 P. M.]

Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.

Meals and State-rooms Free.

Fare Same as Other Lines.

Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat, and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A. de7

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE No. 2..........SAM'L SANDERS, Master.
GEO. W. WOODS..........Clerk.

Will leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., for Frankfort, and Saturday, at 3 P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board or to

no22 dim D. HARPER & CO., Agents, 97 Main street.

For New Orleans.

NICK LONGWORTH..........LEW KATES, Master.

Will leave Cairo as above on Tuesday, 26th.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

Bar Stores,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

au18 dtfthp

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY..........Manager.

Grand Complimentary Benefit.

TENDERED to J. K. EMMET by the Kentucky and Louisville Clubs and the citizens of Louisville generally, Friday evening, December 22d, 1871. Positively the last time this season of Carl, the Fiddler.

☞ Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Weisiger Hall.

Friday, Saturday, and Monday Evenings, Dec. 22d, 23d, and 25th.

The Colloquial Actor and Popular Author, Mr.

ALBERT W. AIKEN,

SUPPORTED by his Splendid New York Company, in his famous Realistic play of city life, as played by him over two hundred nights to crowded houses in all the principal cities of America, entitled the

"WITCHES OF NEW YORK."

Popular prices, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Will. S. Hays' music store.

Grand matinee Saturday and Monday afternoons, at 2:30 o'clock. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. de22 dt

GRAND CHRISTMAS BALL,

To be given at Masonic Temple

On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 26, 1871.

COMMITTEE:
Jno. Smith, Frank. Smith, Frank. Bake.

Admission $1. de20 dtd

Opera-House.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

NED O'BALDWIN,

The Champion of the World, and

TOM KELLEY,

Champion of Middle Weights,

Assisted by others of national reputation, will give an exhibition on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. The performance will commence with the farce of the LOTTERY-TICKET. de21 d3

Opera-House.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION!

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY!

The renowned exponents of elegant Modern Comedy, pronounced everywhere, by the press and the public, the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE Dramatic Combination in the United States.

The repertoire of the week will include Robertson's fine comedies,

PROGRESS AND OURS,

and Daly's great New York sensation,

DIVORCE.

☞ Matinee Christmas Day.
☞ Seats can be secured for any night. de20 dtf

Weisiger Hall.

Positively Five Nights Only, Commencing Tuesday, December 26th.

Return of the World-famous and Original

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

WITH an entire changed and select programme each evening. Twenty-seven Star Performers, headed by the prince of burnt-cork opera, for full particulars of which see small bills.

Admission as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Will. S. Hays' music store.

Grand Matinee Saturday, Dec. 30th. de20 d4

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

IN the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In the matter of M. Leopold & Co., bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.—As Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 28th of December, 1871, at No. 69 Sixth street, between Market and Main streets, a superior stock of tobaccos, cigars, &c., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Assignee.

de17 dts

Circular to Stockholders.

Louisville, Nov. 28, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company:

BY the provisions of a contract between this company of the first part, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington and others, of the second part, the said second parties agree to purchase any and all the capital stock of this company that may be offered and lodged with the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer to said parties, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the price of sixty cents on the dollar, in the notes or bills of said parties at ninety days from said 27th day of December, or at the price of sixty-five cents on the dollar in the notes or bills of said parties at six, nine and twelve months from the said 27th day of December. The bills, which in either case bear interest from the said 27th day of December, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable to and collected by this company in trust for such stockholders, and when collected will be paid over to the order of the stockholder selling, on the presentation of the receipts, which will be given for said stock by the secretary and Treasurer of this company, when said stock shall have been lodged as above stated duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer. N. GREEN, Pres't.

R. H. COURTNEY, Sec'y and Treas.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates of TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment for 1 millwright, 2 millers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 grocer-man, 4 salesmen, 1 book-keeper, 1 bar-tender, 5 waiters and house-boys, farm hands, laborers, &c. For help or hire, apply to the central office, LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—Having $50 to travel or locate, and sell an article that costs three cents and sells for fifty cents. Everybody will buy it. Call or send two post-age stamps for sample. Western Manufacturing Co., 136 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—All dealers in chewing tobacco to call and examine my Fig and Pancake brands, manufactured from pure Virginia leaf, in packages of 5, 10 and 20 lbs. Factory corner of Eleventh and Green streets. B. GILCHRIST. de21 cod3

WANTED—SALESMAN—A young man as salesman that is acquainted in the city and who can come well recommended. Also 2 or 3 boys, at 140 Market street.

WANTED—TO SELL—A splendid safe, Hall's make, nearly new. Can be bought very low. Inquire at No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river. de22 d3

WANTED—SOLICITORS—3 or 4 good solicitors, to sell an article by sample on salary or commission. Apply at room A, Weisiger block.

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl to do general housework; one that can come well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Second street. de21 d2*

WANTED—PARTNER—To sell half interest in old-established house of over twenty years' standing, on Main street; cash capital from $8,000 to $10,000; to an active business man, who can command Southern trade; object to increase the business. To any such a rare opportunity is offered; 25 per cent. profit guaranteed. References exchanged. Address "Merchant," this office. de21 d*

WANTED—TO SELL GROCERIES, &c.—A stock of groceries and fixtures, in a good locality, worth $500. Will be sold for $450. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Address C. T., this office. de21 d6

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a Georgian, to travel for a wholesale liquor or provision house. Has considerable experience in either. Address, for four days, L. C., Indianapolis, Ind. de21 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—To drive carriage, wagon or in grocery. Not afraid of work. Good reference. Address A. G., this office. de21 d2*

WANTED—BOARDING—For man, wife, child, and nurse. Address L. H. J., this office, stating terms, location, &c. References exchanged. de20 d4

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman, a Georgian, who has a number of years' experience in teaching schools of high grade, desires a situation in some high school, or will teach a private school. Is a graduate of two literary institutions. Can speak German and French fluently. Best references as to character and qualifications given. Address immediately, stating salary, THEODORE HUNTER, Stone Mt., DeKalb co., Georgia. de19 d6

WANTED—SALESMAN—To sell notions, hosiery, and white goods in Kentucky; a smart, pushing man, with established trade. Address COOLEY, BIGLOW & NICHOLS, P. O. Box 777, New York City. de19 d7

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—A good, reliable, and energetic salesman, one already acquainted with the wholesale clothing and woolen jobbing trade, and who can command a fair trade in Kentucky, will hear of a good, permanent situation, with good salary attached, by addressing, with references, HESS, BLUM & CO., Baltimore, Md. de14 d12exSu

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money, on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 95 Fifth street, near Market. no24 dim

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females, who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations FREE. no17 dtf

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. M. T., at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location. no24 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$425 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. de11d26exSu

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—An Ohio Valley (No. 7) Cannel Coal Cooking-stove, with utensils and 60 feet of pipe and zinc flue; also one large copper gasoline lamp and one slice spring mattress. These articles will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 5 East Jefferson.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL—Elegant new modern three-story brick hotel—30 rooms—gas and water throughout the building, and three good store-rooms on first floor—on southwest corner of Front and Fourth streets. Terms moderate. W. N. MAYFIELD & CO., 180 West Jefferson, first door east of Willard Hotel. de20 d3

FOR SALE—VEHICLES—Cheap, to make room for new work; 8 second-hand top buggies, 1 second-hand no-top buggies, and 1 second-hand rockaway. A. A. WHEELER, corner Main and First streets. de17 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 48 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE — COTTAGE AND LOT — One of the prettiest homes in the West End; lot 35 by 190 feet; beautifully set with flowers and shrubbery; cottage contains seven rooms, hall, porch, pantry, and bath-room, thirteen-foot ceilings, eleven-inch hollow walls, metal roof, iron mantles, and gas throughout. Inquire of V. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co. no28 TuF&Sutf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A handsome brick residence, situated on the Brownsboro pike, 3½ miles from city limits, containing 14 rooms, broad hall and fine porticoes, with 20 acres of land attached; a fine orchard of selected fruit, good garden, and all necessary out-houses, including ice-house. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply to Miss M. A. THOMPSON, No. 411 Second street. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Four-story house, No. 277, north side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to M. ROGERS, corner Eighth and Chestnut. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—A first-class store-house on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Apply to HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 80 Jefferson st. de21 dtf

FOR RENT—"ROSE COTTAGE"—The property known as "Rose Cottage," containing 25 acres, situated on the Fountain Ferry road, near the city limits. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 356 West Market street. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Containing four rooms. Apply at W. L. MURPHY & CO.'S coal office, Third street, near Main. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—BUILDINGS—The large four-story building on Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets, now occupied by Bamberger, Bloom & Co. Possession given January 1, 1872. And the large four-story building No. 141 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, lately occupied by J. D. Bondurant. Apply to WM. PRATHER, No. 141 Main st. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE—The most desirable and centrally located boarding-house in the city. Rooms all occupied at present, and doing a paying business. Gas and water on every floor. S. S. MEDDIS. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE—With dwelling above, on south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, by HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Seventh sts. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Fifth and Kentucky streets, in good order. Apply to F. MADDEN, No. 105 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Rent $35 per month. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to C. BAMBERGER, 201 Main street. de8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with a good cellar and new-style elevator, situated on First street, near Main. Apply to J. ESTEN COOKE, 118 West Main. de5 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. no25 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 87 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 25. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 770 Main street, Louisville. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—35 by about 100 feet, situated on a lot 151 feet front on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 474 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. no14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 130½ Jefferson, near Fifth. no1 dtf

FOR RENT — TOBACCO FACTORY — The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 80 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 50 by 130 feet, tin roof—has 3 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 600 to 800 hogs a day. There are 8,000 or 9,000 hogs in the county this season as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 140 feet, frame, with stone basement, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 4 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. B. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no8 dJa1exSu

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass; and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc19 d&wtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—From the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, Sunday night, Dec. 4, a bay horse mule, 13 or 14 hands high, in good order, and mark on back from harness. Any person returning same to R. T. SMITH, Ninth and Madison, will be rewarded. de6 dtf

LOST.

LOST—MARE—From the stable of I. S. Collins, corner Twenty-fifth and Main, a sorrel mare, about 14 or 15 years old; some 15 hands high, a few white hairs on neck from collar mark, and shod all around. The finder will be satisfied by returning her to I. S. COLLINS, at his stable.

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET BOOK—The owner can get it by calling at 27 Third st., and proving property.